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PREFACE.

In issuing the present catalogue, I have to gratefully acknowledge the assistance which I received, in writing the Introduction, from Mr. Lewis Rice's "Mysore Gazetteer" and Colonel H. P. Hawkes' "Coins of Mysore," of which the latter, published in 1856, is now very scarce. From both these sources I have, in many cases, copied extracts *verbatim*.

To Captain R. H. Campbell Tufnell, I am indebted for the pains and trouble which he took in correcting and revising the proof sheets, and for comparing the inscriptions in the text with those on the coins.

The frontispiece represents in the centre the obverse of the medal struck in commemoration of the taking of Seringapatam in 1799, and above and below, the silver medals struck "for services in Mysore" in 1791-2.

EDGAR THURSTON,
Superintendent.

Government Central Museum,
Madras,
6th January 1888.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Nág.	= Nágarí.	Au.	= Gold.
Kan.	= Kanarese.	Ar.	= Silver.
Eng.	= English.	Ae.	= ~~English.~~ Copper

INTRODUCTION.

THE present province of Mysore long formed part of the empire of Vijáyanagar, and the origin of the Mysore Rajas is traced[1] to the heroes of a chivalrous exploit. Vijaya and Krishna, two young Kshátriyas of Yádava descent, who, according to tradition, had left Dváraka in Gujarat with the view of establishing themselves in the south, on arriving at Haḍi-nád or Hada-nád, a few miles south-east of the present city of Mysore, learned that the chief of the place had wandered away in a state of mental derangement, and that the neighbouring chief of Kárugahalli, who was of inferior caste, taking advantage of the defenceless condition of the family, had demanded the only daughter of the house in marriage. To this a consent had been given under compulsion, and arrangements unwillingly made for the ceremony. The two brothers espoused the cause of the distressed maiden, and, having secreted themselves with some followers, fell upon the chief and his retinue while seated at a banquet, and slew them. Marching at once on Kárugahalli, they surprised it and returned in triumph to Hadanád. The girl became the willing bride of Vijaya, who took the title of Oḍeyar or Woḍeyar[2] ("lord"), and assumed the government of—Hadanád and Kárugahalli, adopting at the same time the religion of the Jangamas or Lingavantas.

The immediate descendants of Vijaya are thus given by Mr. Bowring:

	A.D.
Vijaya	1399–1422
Hire Beṭṭada Chámа Raja	1423–1457
Timma Raja	1458–1477
Chámа Raja, Ár-beral[3]	1478–1512
Beṭṭada Chámа Raja	1513–1551

Beṭṭada Chámа Raja divided his dominions during his lifetime among his three sons. To Appana Timma Raja he gave Hemanhalli, to Krishna Raja he gave Kembala, and to Chama Raja, surnamed Ból or Bald, he gave Mysore, then called Puragere. A fort was either built

[1] Rice, Mysore Gazetteer, 1877, vol. I, pp. 239-40.
[2] Uḍaiyár, *vulgo* Woḍeyar or Woḍeiyar.
[3] Six-fingered.

or restored in the year 1524, to which the name of Mahish-úru[4] (buffalo town) was probably given, though Rice says (op. cit., p. 241) that "reasons have been given for supposing that it may have been known by that designation before the Christian era. The vulgar name of the place when Chámа Raja received it as his portion was Puragere, conjectured to be the same as Pirikere, wherein the Kongu king Avinita acquired the recognition of royal rights in the fifth century. It is undoubted that for the last three centuries the name Mysore (Mahishúr) has been the common name of the fort and town erected or repaired by Hire Chámа Raja."

Beṭṭada Chámа Raja was succeeded by his son Appana Timma Raja, who ruled from 1552–1570, and, no male heir surviving to him or his brother Krishna Raja, the succession was continued in the junior or Mysore branch represented by Hire Chámа Raja Ból, who was succeeded in 1576 by Bettaḍa Woḍeyar. The latter only reigned for a very short time, and in the following year his brother Raja Woḍeyar came to the throne, and, casting off even the semblance of subjection to Vijáynagar, acquired the city of Seringapatam and its dependencies from his former master, Vencataputty Rayeel, who resided with scarcely a shadow of authority at Chendragerry.

About this time also the numerous chieftains in the south of India, who had hitherto yielded a nominal obedience to Vijáyanagur, profiting by the dismemberment of the empire consequent on the battle of Talikota in 1565, began to assume the name and importance of Polygars,[5] the chief among whom were the Polygars of Chittledroog, Raidroog, Harponhully, &c.

Raja Woḍeyar was followed successively by Chámа Raja, and Immaḍi Raja who was shortly after his accession poisoned by the daḷavávi, and Kanṭhirava Narasa Raja placed on the throne. The year after his accession Kanṭhirava successfully defended Seringapatam against the Bijapur forces under Ran-dulha Khan, and subsequently carried his conquests over a wide area. He improved and enlarged the fortifications of Seringapatam, and was the first Raja of Mysore who established a mint, in which was struck the "Agala" or broad Kanṭhiráya haṇa (Kanteroy fanam), a gold coin, which was, together with the "Gidd" or thick Kanṭhiráya hana (a re-coinage by Dewan Purnaiya), for a long time the established currency of Mysore.

The Kanteroy fanam bears on the obverse a representation of the Narasinga avatár, and on the reverse the symbols of the sun and

[4] So called with reference to Mahish ásura, the buffalo-headed monster, who was destroyed by Chámundi, the tutelary goddess of Mysore.

[5] The coins issued by the Polygars are reserved for a future catalogue.

moon (?) bounded by cross lines [Pl. I, 1-2]. It appears to be assumed by Wilks[6] that a "Cantyrai hoon" (Canteroy pagoda) was also struck by Kaṇṭhirava, but Hawkes states[7] that "the Canteroy pagoda is only a *nominal* coin equivalent to ten fanams or Rs. 2-14-8. There is, however, a coin of this name current in the Ceded districts, and valued at about three rupees." Further, Rice says,[8] "even after the coins struck by him (Kaṇṭhirava) had become obsolete, the accounts continued to be kept in Kanthiraya varaha and hana—the Canteroy pagodas and fanams of the English treaties with Mysore and of the official accounts down to the time of the British assumption. Kanthi Raya coined fanams only (*Kanthiráya hana*), but ten of these were taken to be equal to a varaha or pagoda, which had, however, no actual existence, but was a nominal coin used in accounts only. The Mysore Rajas did not coin varaha or pagodas. These were coined by the Ikkeri rulers of Bednur."

Kaṇṭhirava died without issue, and was followed successively by Kempa[9] Deva Raja, Chikka Deva Raja, Kaṇṭhirava Raja Múk-arasu[10] and Doḍḍa Krishna Raja, on whose death in 1731 the direct descent ended. Chámа Raja, a member of the Hemanhalli family, was next elected, but being deposed by the dalaváyi Deva Raja and the minister Nanja Raja, was succeeded by Chikka or Immaḍi Krishna Raja, and Chámа Raja who died childless in 1775. Another Chama Raja, son of Devaraj Arasu of Arkotar, was then selected at random by Haidar Ali Khan, who had usurped the government and was really the ruler.

Haidar died at the age of eighty in camp at Chittore after a virtual reign of nearly thirty years, and was succeeded by his son Tippoo Sultan, who, after a reign of sixteen years, was found among the slain at the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

The coins struck by Haidar were characterised by their general rudeness, and by the retention of the Hindu figures on the coins of the conquered states; whilst, on the other hand, Tippoo's coinage is remarkable both for the greater number and variety of his gold, silver, and copper pieces, and for the superior neatness of the inscriptions. Haidar's well-known laxity in religious matters rendered him careless on this point, and we accordingly see him, on reducing the neighbouring states to subjection, retaining the current coins of the district with their representations of heathen gods and goddesses, merely substituting his

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[6] History of Mysore, vol. I, p. 32, ed. II, 1869.

[7] Coinage of Mysore, 1856, p. 3.

[8] Op. cit., vol. I, app., p. 8.

[9] Kempa Deva Raja took the title of "Dodda" (Great) as opposed to "Chikka" (Small).

[10] The dumb king. He was born deaf and dumb.

own initial for the inscription on the reverse. This was done perhaps as much with a view of conciliating his newly-conquered subjects as with that of saving time and expense. An illustration of this is seen in the gold coin called the *Bahâduri* or *Ikkéri pagoda*, the original of which was struck at Bednur by the Polygars of Ikkéri; and bore on the obverse the figures of Síva and Párvati (*Uma and Mahesvara*), and on the reverse the word *Śrí*, an appellation of Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of prosperity, in Nágarí. On the conquest of Ikkéri in 1763, Haidar established a mint at Bednur, and, erasing the word *Śrí* on the current coins, substituted his own initial on a granulated surface, still retaining the original obverse. This constitutes the *old Bahâduri* or *Ikkéri pagoda*[11] (Pl. I, 3–5), and was the first coin struck by Haidar in his own name. In process of time, the dies wearing out, new dies were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill. Coins struck with these dies are called the *new Bahâduri* or *Ikkéri pagodas*. The late Raja of Mysore, on his restoration to the throne, effaced Haidar's initial, and substituted for it his own name (*vide* Krishna Râj Pagoda, pp. 14 and 24) (Pl. I, 19).

The *Bahâduri* or *Ikkéri fanam* (Pl. I, 7) is of precisely the same design as the *new Ikkéri pagoda*.

Haidar conquered Calicut in A.D. 1773, but it was again reduced by General Meadows with the Bombay army after the defeat of the Mysore army under Sirdar Khan in 1782. The small gold coin known as the *Calicut fanam*[12] (Pl. I, 16, 17) bears on the obverse Haidar's initial surrounded by a line and row of dots, and on the reverse the word كليكوت (Kalikût) surmounted by the date.

The coins of Tippoo are much more numerous than those of Haidar, whose initial he retained on his gold and silver coins struck a long time subsequent to his father's death. "This," says Marsden,[13] "is by some attributed to a sentiment of filial duty and respect, but we may rather conclude that he adopted the term (signifying in Arabic a lion, and by misapplication a tiger) as an emblematical designation equivalent to a family name. There appears also an obvious allusion to the attribute of Haidar, or Asad Allah (lion of God) bestowed upon the Khalif Ali, from whom the Sultan affected to trace his maternal descent, and whom he considered as his patron and model."

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[11] "*The Bangalore pagoda* was struck by Haidar at Bangaloro. It resembles the Bahâduri pagoda, but is distinguished by the name of Pedda-talei Bangaloori, or 'big-headed' Bangalore pagoda. None of these coins bear any date." Hawkes, op. cit., p. 5.

[12] Hawkes describes (op. cit.) a Calicut fanam bearing the date 1166. The fanams in the Madras Museum collection bear the dates 1198, 1199, and 1215, respectively, and are known as *Sultán Calicut fanams*.

[13] Numismat. Orient., 1825. Pt. II, p. 699.

With respect to Tippoo's peculiar method of dating his coins, Marsden says,[14] "It will be found to have varied at different periods of his reign. From the year after his accession in the year 1197 of the *Hejrah* until 1200 inclusive, he appears to have employed the usual Muhammadan era; but on his coinage of the following year, instead of 1201, we observe the date 1215, being a difference of fourteen years. To discover the principle of this new reckoning seemed difficult, until it was observed that on some copper coins of the year 1221 the date is accompanied by the word مولودی signifying from "the birth," and upon one of 1222 by the still more express words مولودی محمد from "the birth of Muhammad," which do not leave a doubt of the era being intended to date from the time of that event as recorded (although not without contradiction) by historians."

One of the first gold pieces struck by Tippoo was the *Ahmedi* or *Sultáni gold mohur* (Pl. I, 8). *The Sidáki* or *half mohur* is about half its value. Tippoo is also said to have coined *double mohurs* called *Emaumis*.

Under the general name of *Sultáni pagodas* are included a number of gold coins struck by Tippoo, bearing a general resemblance, but differing slightly as regards the mint towns. Thus the pagodas in the Madras Museum collection which were struck in 1198, 1199 and 1200 bear on the obverse Haidar's initial with the word نگر (Nuggur)[15] and the year of the reign (Pl. I, 9, 10). In 1216 two types of pagodas were issued, one bearing on the obverse Haidar's initial with the word دهارواړ (*Dharwar*) and the year of the reign (Pl. I, 11) and the other the same with the substitution of the words فاروقی نگر (*Fárúkhi Nuggur*) for دهارواړ (Pl. I, 12).

The pagodas of the year 1221 bear on the obverse Haidar's initial with the words فاروقی پٹن (*Fárúkhi Puttun*)[16] and the year of the reign (Pl. I, 13). The two latter types of coin are known as the *Fárúkhi* or *Fárókhi pagodas*.

Tippoo's *Sultáni fanams* are of two kinds, the *aval* or first, and *duyam*[17] or second, the words *aval* and *duyam* pointing to the difference in their sizes. The latter is sometimes called the *Gidd fanam*. They bear on the obverse Haidar's initial and on the reverse the inscription, ضرب پٹن (*struck at Puttun*) and the date (Pl. I, 14).

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[14] Op. cit., p. 700.

[15] "The name of *Nuggur* or *Nagar* was given to Bednore by Haidar when he annexed that province to the usurped sovereignty of Mysore, and it is by Mussulmans called Nugger, or Haidar Nugger; but the Canarese call it by its old name Bednore, or rather Bednoor." Moor, Narrative of Little's Detachment, 1794, p. 477.

[16] *Puttun* = Seringapatam.

[17] *Awul* and *dooyem*. Hawkes, op. cit., p. 6.

The *Nuggur Salay fanam* was minted by Tippoo at Bednur and bears on the obverse Haidar's initial and on the reverse the inscription ضرب نگر (struck at Nuggur) with the date (Pl. I, 15).

The *Dhotie fanam* (Pl. I, 18) bears Haidar's initial on the obverse, and the word فرخی (*Furhi*) [18] with the date on the reverse. It is said to have derived its name from the fanciful resemblance of Haidar's initial to the hook used in gathering fruit. But the same would apply equally to numerous other coins bearing a similar mark.

The *Syed Salee fanam* bears Haidar's initial on the obverse and the inscription ضرب خالق آباد (*struck at Khálakhábád*) with the date on the reverse. The name Khálakhábád was given by Tippoo to the town of Chandagál near Seringapatam.

The following list of gold coins issued by Haidar, Tippoo and Krishṇa Rája Woḍeyar is extracted from Rice's Table of Mysore Gold Coins [19]:

Name.	By whom coined.	Where coined.	Earliest date.
			A.D.
Baháduri hun	Haidar Ali ..	Bednur	1763
Do.	Do. ..	Bangalore ..	..
Sultáni hun	Tippu Sultan ..	Seringapatam, &c.	1783
Kuki Sultáni hun ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Fárokhi hun	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Krishna Raja Varaha ..	Krishna Raja ..	Mysore ..	1811
Kalikat haṇa	Haidar Ali ..	Calicut	1773
Addakalikat haṇa ..	Do. ..	Do.	..
Sultáni Kalikat haṇa ..	Tippu Sultan ..	Do.	1778
Sultáni haṇa (*aval*) ..	Do. ..	Seringapatam ..	..
Do. (duyam) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Nagar Sale haṇa ..	Do. ..	Bednur	1786
Dhoti haṇa do. ..	Do. ..	....	..
Sayad Sale do. ..	Do. ..	Chandgal ..	..
Badshahi do. ..	Haidar Ali (?) ..	....	..
Chick Ballapur haṇa ..	Do. (?) ..	....	..
Ahmadi or Sultani Ashrufi	Tippu Sultan ..	Seringapatam ..	1783
Imámi (double mohur) ..	Do. ..	....	..
Sidáki (half mohur) ..	Do. ..	....	..

[18] Marsden says (op. cit., p. 717), "the word فرخی *ferkhí* or *ferrokhí* might seem to be intended for the name of the coin, but others of the same minute description, bearing the date of 1218, do not contain this word, and on some of the copper money we shall find it to stand apparently for the name of a place, otherwise called New Calicut," which was, according to Wilks, a fort near Calicut named *Ferrockhee*. Dr. Bidie (J. As. Soc., Beng., vol. LI., pl. I, 1883) inclines to the belief that "the term was originally adopted as a pious token of respect for one of Muhammad's successors, and subsequently in some cases did double duty by expressing this and also the place of mintage."

[19] Op. cit., app., p. 2.

The silver coins struck by Tippoo were—

1. The Haidari, Nokára, or double Sultáni rupee (Pl. II, 1–3).
2. The Imámí or single rupee (Pl. II, 4).
3. The Ábidí or half rupee (Pl. II, 5).
4. The Bákhrí or quarter rupee (Pl. III, 2, 3).
5. The Jazri[20] or two-anna piece (Pl. III, 4).
6. The Kázmí or one-anna piece (Pl. III, 5).
7. The Kizri or half-anna piece.

The following is a table of Tippoo's silver coins as given by Rice[21]:

Name of coin.	Mint.	Earliest date of coin.
		A.D.
Nokára (double rupee)	Seringapatam ..	1784
Sultáni rupáyi	Do. ..	,,
Do. Ádha rupáyi ($\frac{1}{2}$ r.)	Do. ..	,,
Bákri ,, ,, ($\frac{1}{4}$ r.)	Do. ..	1789
Jasri ,, ,, ($\frac{1}{8}$ r.)	Do. ..	..
Kajmi ,, ,, ($\frac{1}{16}$ r.)	Do. ..	1794
Kizri ,, ,, ($\frac{1}{32}$ r.)	Do. ..	..

Copper coins struck prior to the Muhammadan usurpation seem to have generally borne an elephant on the obverse, with crossed lines on the reverse (Pl. IV, 20). To this was subsequently added the symbol of the moon placed above the elephant, and later still that of the sun was also inserted (Pl. IV, 21, 22).

Haidar probably made simple recoinages of these, but Tippoo's currency was much more extensive and consisted of:

1. A half paisah, bearing the figure of a lion or tiger on one side, and a battle-axe on the other. Marsden says[22] that this coin seems to have been the pattern piece of a coin that did not afterwards become a part of the currency. The specimen (Pl. X, 8) in the Madras Museum collection, which was obtained at Bangalore, differs in some trifling points from those figured by Marsden[23] and Moor.[24]

2. The *Mashrabi, Mushtari, Double Paisah* or *Dub,* which has on the obverse an elephant carrying a flag, and an inscription on the reverse. The coin struck in the year 1219 (Pl. VI, 1) has the word عثمانی (*Usmáni*) on the reverse *inter alia.* On coins bearing the dates 1222, 1224 and 1225, the word مشربی (*Mashrabi*) or مشتری (*Mushtari*) (Pl. VI, 3) appears on the reverse, and coins dated 1222 are inscribed with the word مولدی

[20] *Jáfari.* Marsden, op. cit., p. 720.
[21] Op. cit., app., pp. 6, 7.
[22] Op. cit., p. 725.
[23] Op. cit., Pl. XLVI, Fig. MXLIX.
[24] Op. cit., Pl. I, Fig. 13.

(*Múlúdi*) on the obverse (Pl. VI, 3). The flag on the coins of 1224 bears the numeral ا (*alif*) (Pl. VII, 2) and on the coins of 1225 the numeral ب (*be*) (Pl. VII, 5).

3. The *Zahra, Zohra, Single Paisah* or *Dub.*

4. The *Bahrám, Half Paisah* or *Dub.*

5. The *Akhter, Quarter Paisah* or *Dub.*

The single, half and quarter Paisahs of 1224 bear the numeral ا over the elephant on the obverse in lieu of the date, those of 1225 and some of 1222 the numeral ب and those of 1226 the numeral ت (*te*).

The object of these numerals is not apparent, but it is suggested by Marsden [25] that they may have reference to the system of depreciation which the coinage in some parts of India is liable to after the lapse of the current year.

The fact is mentioned by Buchanan [26] that the value of his different coins was frequently changed by Tippoo in a very arbitrary manner. When he was about to pay his troops, the nominal value of each coin was raised very high, and kept at that standard for about ten days; during which time the soldiers were allowed to pay off their debts at the high valuation. After this the standard was reduced to the proper value.

Two coins, which are not in the Madras Museum collection, are mentioned by Marsden [27] viz., a minute coin intended for a *half Akhter* or eighth part of a peisah, bearing on the obverse an elephant with the letter ت and on the reverse the denomination of the money, being a word that may be read قطيب (katíb), but is by no means distinct; and another coin of octagonal form, having on one side the word نواب (nawáb) with some additional characters not legible, and on the other تهترنگر (Trichinopoly?) as the name of the place, with the date 1207.

As bearing indirectly on the subject of Tippoo's coinage, the fact is worthy of mention that Tippoo imitated the mark of the East India Company on its coins, and placed it on his muskets and cannon, substituting the letters of his father's name حیدر for the usual V.E.I.C. (Pl. X, 11).

On the death of Tippoo in 1799, the British Government restored the Hindu Raj and placed on the throne Krishna Raja Wodeyar, son of the last Chámа Raja, during whose minority Purnaiya acted as regent.

The Bahádur pagoda was changed by Kṛishṇa Rája, the figures of Síva and Párvati being retained, but the Nágari inscription "*Sri Kṛishṇa Rája*" substituted for Haidar's initial (Pl. I, 19).

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[25] Op. cit., p. 723. [26] Journey to Mysore, vol. I, p. 129.
[27] Op. cit., p. 725.

His silver coinage consisted of:

1. A rupee, half and quarter rupee, bearing an inscription in Hindustani on the obverse and reverse, which were originally coined by Purnaiya, but afterwards recoined by Kṛishṇa Rája (Pl. III, 6–9).

2. A quarter rupee bearing on the obverse the figure of Chámundi, and on the reverse the date and inscription کشن راج و دیر ضرب میسور (Kishen Ráj Woḍeyar: struck at Mahisur) (Pl. III, 10, 11).

3. The Aḍḍa or half fanam (Pl. III, 12).

4. The Hága or quarter fanam (Pl. III, 13).

The two latter coins bear on the obverse the figure of Chámundi, and on the reverse the Kanarese inscription *Mayili hanna*. They are also known as the large and small *Mayili* [28] or *Cali* fanams.

On the accession of Kṛishṇa Rája, a small copper cash was struck bearing on the obverse an elephant with the symbols of the sun and moon, and on the reverse the Nágarí inscription *Śrí Kṛishṇa Rája* (Pl. IX, 3).

The next coinage bore the same obverse with the addition of the word *Śrí;* while the reverse bore the inscription "*V.*" "*X.*" or "XX Cash" (Eng.) "*Mayili kásu* 5," "10" or "20" (Kan.) (Pl. IX, 5–7).

A later coinage had the English characters of the reverse below the Kanarese; and still later the word *Chá* (in Kanarese for Chámundi) was added above the inscription on the reverse, and in a subsequent issue the entire word *Chámundi* (Kan.) was inserted above the elephant on the obverse, and the word *Kṛishṇa* (Kan.) added to the inscription on the reverse (Pl. IX, 8).

The next step was the substitution of the lion of Chámundi for the elephant, and the modification of the inscription on the reverse, which now stood as follows on the 25 cash pieces: in the centre *Kṛishṇa* (Kan.) surrounded by the inscription "*XXV Cash*" (Eng.), "*Zerb Mahisur*" (Hind.), "*Mayili kasu 25*" (Kan.) (Pl. X, 1). The smaller coins had merely the word "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "*Zerb Mahisur*" (Hind.), together with the numeral *5* or *10* in later issues.

The following list of coins, issued by Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar, is given by Rice.[29]

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[28] Rice says (op. cit., app., p. 7) "The meaning of the word *Mayili* is not very clear. It may be connected with an old Kannada word *Muyyi*, signifying *token, exchange;* unless it refers in any way to Mayiliapur (St. Thomé) at Madras."

[29] Op. cit., app., pp. 2–7.

Name of coin.	Mint.	Earliest date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Krishna Raj Varaha ..	Mysore.	1811	{ Uma and Mahesvara. }	Sri Krishna Raja.
Rája rupáyi	Seringapatam.	1800	..	
Do. ardha rupáyi (½ r.)	Do. ..	..	..	
Do. pávali „ (¼ r.)	Mysore..	1828	Figure of Chámundi surrounded by dots.	*Kishen Raj Wodeyar, San., 1244. Julús Zarb Mahisúr;* surrounded by dots.
Do. Aḍḍa (⅛ fanam) ..	Do. ..	..	Figure of Chámundi.	*Mayili hanna.*
Do. Hága (¼ „)..	Do. ..	..	Do. ..	Do.
Kásu or Áne kásu ..	Do. ..	After 1811	Elephant with sun and moon.	*Sri Krishna Raja.*
Mayili kásu	Do. ..	Later than above.	Do. with *Sri* above.	*V.X.* or *XX Cash* (Eng.), *Mayili kásu 5, 10, or 20* (Kan.)
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	*Chá Mayili kásu 5* (Kan.) *V Cash* (Eng.).
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. with *Sri Chámundi* above.	*Krishna* (Kan.) *Mayili kásu ipattu* (Kan.) *XX Cash* (Eng.).
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Lion of Chámundi, *Sri*, sun and moon above.	*Krishna* (Kan.) *XXV Cash* (Eng.) *Zarb Mahisur* (Hind.) *Mayili 25 kásu* (Kan.)
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	*Krishna* (Kan.) *Zarb Mahisur* (Hind).
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. with date 1843 below.	Do. do.

The copper mint was removed from Mysore to Bangalore in 1833 and abolished in 1843. Since 1863 the native copper coins, though still current among the people, have ceased to be issued from the public treasuries, and are thus being gradually withdrawn from circulation. Many specimens, however, of the copper coins of Tippoo and Krishna Rája Wodeyar can still be obtained in the bazaars at Bangalore, Mysore, Seringapatam, &c.

Rice says,[30] "The following coins now (1877) in circulation are those of British India, together with a few native copper coins which, however, are being withdrawn and sold, and broken up as old copper:

Copper Kásu ..	Pie or cash.	Silver Doddáne ..	2 annas.
Do. Duggáni ..	½ duddu, 2 pies.	Do. Pávali ..	¼ rupee.
Do. Múr kásu ..	¼ anna.	Do. Ardha rupai.	½ do.
Do. Duddu ..	⅛ do.	Do. Rupai ..	rupee.
Do. Ardháne ..	½ do.		
Do. Áne	anna.		

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS,
6*th January* 1888.

EDGAR THURSTON,
Superintendent.

[30] Op. cit., app., p. 8.

TABLE

OF

THE MYSORE RAJAHS.[31]

Name.	Date of reign.
Vijaya	1399–1422
Hire Bettada Chámа Raja	1423–1457
Timma Raja	1458–1477
Chámа Raja, Ár-beral	1478–1512
Beṭṭada Chámа Raja	1513–1551
Appana Timma Raja	1552–1570
Hire Chámа Raja, Ból	1571–1575
Bettaḍa Wodeyar	1576–1577
Raja Woḍeyar	1578–1617
Chámа Raja	1617–1636
Immaḍi Raja	1637–1638
Kanṭhirava Narasa Raja	1638–1658
Doḍḍa Deva Raja	1659–1672
Chikka Deva Raja	1672–1704
Kanṭhirava Raja, Múk-arasu	1704–1714
Doḍḍa Krishna Raja	1714–1731
Chámа Raja	1731– ..
Chikka or Immaḍi Krishna Raja	1734–1766
Chámа Raja	1766–1775
Chámа Raja	1775–1796
Muhammadan Usurpation, 1761–1799.	
Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar	1799–1868
Chámа Rájendra Woḍeyar	1868– ..

[31] Rice, Op. cit., vol. I, p. 240.

TABLE

OF

THE WODEIYAR DYNASTY OF MAISUR.[32]

Name.	Date of reign.
Ráj Wodeiyar	1578–1617
Chámа Rája IV	1617–1637
Immaḍí Rája	1637–1638
Kaṇṭhíráva Narasa Rája	1638–1659
Kempa Déva Rája	1659–1672
Chikka Déva	1672–1704
Kaṇṭhíráva Rája II	1704–1714
Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Rája	1714–1731
Chámа Rája V	1731–1733

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE DATES ON THE COINS OF TIPPOO SULTAN, AND THE YEARS OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

Muhammadan.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Christian.
1198 ..	1783-84	1220 ..	1791-92
1199 ..	1784-85	1221 ..	1792-93
1200 ..	1785-86	1222 ..	1793-94
1215 ..	1786-87	1223 ..	1794-95
1216 ..	1787-88	1224 ..	1795-96
1217 ..	1788-89	1225 ..	1796-97
1218 ..	1789-90	1226 ..	1797-98
1219 ..	1790-91		

[32] Elliot, Numismat. Orient., 1885, p. 104.

GOLD.: PRIOR TO MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		KAṆṬHÍRÁVA NARASA RÁJA.	
		KANTEROY FANAM.	
1	Seringapatam.	Figure of the Narasinga Avatár.	Symbols of sun and moon (?) [Pl. I, 1.]
1.1	Seringapatam.	Same as 1.	Same as 1. [Pl. I, 2.]
2	Seringapatam.	Same.	Same.
2.1	Seringapatam.	Same.	Same.
		FANAM OF HAIDAR.	
2.2	1179.	Haidar's initial: surrounded by a ring of dots.	سنه ۱۱۷۹ : surrounded by a ring of dots.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

		BAHÁDURI OR IKKÉRI PAGODA.	
3	Bednur.	The figures of Síva and Párvati (Uma and Mahesvara).	Haidar's initial on a granulated surface. [Pl. I, 3.]
4	Bednur.	Same as 3.	Same as 3. [Pl. I, 4.]
5	Bednur.	Same.	Same. [Pl. I, 5.]
		BAHÁDURI OR IKKÉRI FANAM.	
6	Bednur.	The figures of Síva and Párvati (Uma and Mahesvara).	Haidar's initial on a granulated surface. [Pl. I, 7.]
7	Bednur.	Same as 6.	Same as 6.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		AHMEDI OR SULTÁNÍ MOHUR.	
8	Seringapatam, 1219.	دین احمد درجہان روشن است زفتح حیدرح احمدے ضرب پتن سال زبرجد سنہ ۱۲۱۹	هوالسلطان الوحید العادل تاریخ جلوس سال سخ سیوم بہاری سنہ ۹ جلوسی
		"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H.[1] *Ahmedi*. Struck at *Puttun*[2] in the year of the cycle *Zabarjad*:[3] year (of the new era) 1219:" encircled by a ring of dots. (Marsden).	"He is the only just Sultan. Third (day of the month) *Bahárí*:[4] year of the cycle *Sakh*:[5] year of the reign 9:" encircled by a ring of dots. (Marsden). [Pl. I, 8.]
		SIDÁKI[6] OR HALF GOLD MOHUR.	
8.1	....	محمد دین احمد در جہان روشن ح حیدر صدیقی ضرب پتن سال سراب سنہ ۱۲۱۷	
		Same as 8, but bearing the name *Sidíki* and the year 1217 of the cycle *Siráb* (see footnote, page 25).	Same as 8, but bearing year of the reign 7.

[1] Haidar's initial.

[2] "The word پتن [*Puttun* or vulgarly *Patan*] signifies the city per excellentiam and is meant to denote Seringapatam, the capital of the Mysore dominion." Marsden, op. cit. p. 710.

"Seringapatam" (says Buchanan, op. cit., vol. I, p. 62) is commonly called *Patana* or *Patan*, *i.e.*, the city; but the name used in our maps is a corruption from *Srí Rangapatna*, the city of *Srí Ranga*, from its containing a temple dedicated to Vishnu under that name.

[3] زبرجد *Zabarjad* = a Topaz. The names of the years of the cycle mentioned by Marsden as occurring on Tippoo's mohurs or half mohurs are:—سراب *siráb*, هشتا *shitá*, زبرجد *zabarjad*, and سخ *sakh*. *See* supplement.

[4] "The third day of Bahárí or second month of the calendar is the day of Tippu's accession, on which he declared himself Sultan. It corresponds to the 4th of May 1783 A.D., at which period Tippu was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British army on the Malabar coast." Marsden, op. cit., p. 710.

[5] سخ Sakh, lit. beads, *i.e.*, of glass, is here made to signify 37.

[6] This coin is referred to as the *Siddekie*, *Seddúckee*, *Seddaky*, and *Sedaky* Pagodas in the accounts of the Madras Mint in the early part of the present century.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		SULTÁNÍ PAGODA.	
9	Bednur, 1198.	ح نگر ٢ "H.[1] *Nuggur.* (Year of the reign) 2" on a granulated surface, surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	هو السلطان العادل سنه ١١٩٨ هجری "He is the just Sultan. Year hejirah 1198:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 9.]
10	Bednur, 1199.	Same as 9; but year 3.	Same as 9; but year 1199.
11	Bednur, 1200.	Same;[2] but year 4.	Same; but year 1200. [Pl. I, 10.]
12	Dharwar, 1216.	ح دهاروار ٦ "H. *Dharwar.*[3] (Year of the reign) 6" on granulated surface: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	محمد هوالسلطان العادل سنه ١٢١٦ "Muhammad. He is the just Sultan. Year 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 11.]
		FÁRÚKHÍ PAGODA.	
13	Bednur, 1216.	فاروقی نگر ح سنه ٦ "*Fárúkhí*[4] *Nuggur.* H. Year 6:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	محمد هوالسلطان الوحیدالعادل سنه ١٢١٦ "Muhammad. He is the only just Sultan. Year 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 12.]
14	Bednur, 1216.	Same as 13.	Same as 13.

[1] Haidar's initial.

[2] A copper coin of the same type was struck, of which the only specimen seen by me is in the cabinet of Captain Tufnell. *Auct.*

[3] A Fárúkhí pagoda was struck by Tippoo in which the word خورشید سواد (*Khorshíd-suád*) is supposed to stand for Dharwar.

[4] "Farûkhî is the appellation given in Tîpû's nomenclature to the small gold coin that has already been noticed as equivalent to the *varaha*, hûn, or pagoda of the preceding Government..... It is the quarter part of the *Ahmédi*."

"With respect to the name of Muhammad which appears at the top of the inscriptions it is evident that it cannot be placed in the construction assigned to it in describing the Sultáni rupee of 1215, and I am led to think that, notwithstanding the disjunction of the words it should be understood to follow the word year, and to designate the new era." Marsden, op. cit., p. 716.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		FÁRÚKHÍ PAGODA—*continued.*	
15	Seringapatam, 1221.	فاروقی پتن ح سنه ۱۱ "*Fárúkhí Puttun.*[1] H. Year 11:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as 13, but date 1221. [Pl. I, 13.]
16	Seringapatam, 1221.	Same as 15.	Same as 15.
16.1	Dharwar, 1217	فاروقی خورشید سواد سنه ۷ "*Fárúkhí Khorshíd-suád.*[2] Year 7:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same: but date 1217. [Pl. I, 6.]
		SULTÁNÍ FANAM (THIN).	
17	Seringapatam, 1217.	Haidar's initial surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب پتن ۱۲۱۷ "Struck at *Puttun*, 1217:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 14.]
18	Seringapatam, 1219.	Same as 17.	Same as 17: but date 1219.
		SULTÁNÍ FANAM (THICK).	
19	Seringapatam.	Same as 17.	Same as 17: but date illegible.
20	Seringapatam.	Same.	Same.

[1] Haidar's initial is combined in this coin, with the word *Puttun*.

[2] "The new name which Tippu has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognise in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice; خورشید "the sun," prefixed to سواد which means blackness, darkness, riches, population, &c., may be supposed to have a variety of meanings: suwad means also the circumference: and possibly the inscription may be translated "Stricken on the sun's circumference," alluding to the circular figure of the die. We are not clear whether سواد does not also signify light or splendour; therefore we may give the word divers meanings, but should not, perhaps, among them hit upon that which was intended." Moor, op. cit., app. p. 478.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		[1] NUGGUR FANAM.	
21	Bednur, 1199.	Same.	ضرب نگر ۱۱۹۹ "Struck at *Nuggur*, 1199:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 15.]
22	Bednur, 1220.	Same.	Same as 21: but date 1220. Reading from l to r.
		CALICUT FANAM.	
23	Calicut, 1215.	Same.	کلیکوٹ سنہ ۱۲۱۵ "*Kalikát.*[2] Year 1215" (reading from r to l): surrounded by lined circle. [Pl. I, 16.]
24	Calicut, 1215.	Same.	کلیکوٹ سنہ ۱۲۱۵ Same as 23: but date reading from l to r. [Pl. I, 17.]
		DHOTIE FANAM.	
25	New Calicut? 1216.	Same.	فرخی ۱۲۱۶ "*Furrokhi.* 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 18.]
26	New Calicut? 1217.	Same.	Same as 25: but date 1217.

[1] The "Nuggur Salay" fanam of Hawkes.
[2] *Kullekoot.* Moor, op. cit., p. 478.

GOLD: KṚISHṆA RÁJA WOḌEYAR.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		GOLD: KṚISHṆA RÁJA WOḌEYAR.	
		KṚISHṆA RÁJ PAGODA.[1]	
27	Mysore.	The figures of Síva and Párvati holding trisúla and deer: emblems of sun and moon above.	"*Śrí Kṛishṇa Rája*" (Nág).
28	Mysore.	Same as 27.	Same as 27. [Pl. I, 19.]
29	Mysore.	Same as 27.	Same as 27.

[1] Also called Kurtur Ikkéri pagoda. "The name Kurtur was given to the reigning Raja of Mysore to distinguish him from the head of another branch of the family called also Raja, but having in addition the title of Dalawai." Buchanan, op. cit., vol. I, p. 46.

SILVER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		NOKÁRA OR DOUBLE SULTÁNÍ RUPEE.	
1	Seringapatam, 1200.	دین احمد محمددرجهان روهن است زفتح حیدر ضرب پتن سال دلوسنه ۱۲۰۰ هجری "The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Struck at *Puttun* in the year of the cycle *dalú*;[1] year hejirah 1200:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	هوالسلطان الوحید العادل سیوم بهاری سال دلو سنه ۳ جلوس "He is the only just Sultan. Third (day of the month) *Bahárí*;[2] year of the cycle *dalú*; year of the reign 4:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. II, 1.]
2	Seringapatam, 1216.	دین احمد محمد درجهان روهن زفتح حیدر است ح حیدری ضرب پتن سال سارا سنه ۱۲۱۶ "The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. *Haidarí*.[3] Struck at *Puttun* in the year of the cycle *Sárá*:[4] year (of the new era) 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	هوالسطان الوحید العادل تاریخ جلوس سال سخ سیوم بهاری سنه ٦ جلوسی "He is the only just Sultan. Epoch of the accession in the year *Sakh*: third (day of the month) *Bahárí*: year of the reign 6:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. II, 2.]
3	Seringapatam, 1217.	دین احمد محمد درجهان روهن زفتح حیدر است ح حیدری ضرب پتن سال سراب سنه ۱۲۱۷ Same as No. 2: but year of the cycle *Sirâb*:[5] year (of the new era) 1217.	هو السلطان الوحید العال تاریخ جلوس سال سخ سیوم بهاری سنه ۷ جلوسی Same as No. 2: but year of the reign 7. [Pl. II, 3.]

[1] The name of the cycle is here دلو *dalú*, a water-bucket or the sign of the Zodiac Aquarius, the letters of which produce the number 40. The names of the years of the cycle on Tippoos's silver coins are:—
ازل *ázal*, جلو *jalú*, دلو *dalú*, ها *shá*, سارا *sárá*, and سراب *sirâb*. See supplement.

[2] V. ant. p. 20, foot-note.

[3] The word حیدری Haidarí is one of the names which was given to this coin.

[4] "The word سارا *Sárá* means odoriferous, and is produced by adding together س 30, ا 1, ا 10, and again ا 1, which make up the number 42." Marsden, op. cit., p. 703.

[5] The word سراب *Sirâb* means "the undulating refraction of the sun's rays striking on a sandy plain" (mirage).

SILVER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		IMÁMÍ OR SULTÁNÍ RUPEE.	
4	Seringapatam, 1216.	دین احمد محمد درجهان روشن زفتح حیدر است ح امامی ضرب پتن سال سارا سنه ۱۲۱۶	هوالسلطان الوحیدالعادل تاریخ جلوس سال سخ میوم بهاری سنه ٦ جلوسی
		"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. *Imámí*. Struck at *Puttun* in the year of the cycle *Sárá*: year (of the new era) 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"He is the only just Sultan. Epoch of the accession in the year *Sakh*. Third (day of the month) *Bahárí* Year of the reign 6:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
			[Pl. II, 4.]
4.1	Seringapatam, 1216.	Same as 4.	Same as 4.
4.2	Seringapatam, 1216.	The same legends on the obverse and reverse as those of No. 4.1; but the coin is much thicker, and has a plain rim on the face instead of a lined circle and ring of dots.	
		ÁBIDÍ OR HALF SULTÁNÍ RUPEE.	
5	Seringapatam.	دین احمد محمد درجهان روشن زفتح حیدر است ح عابدی ضرب پتن سال راسخ سنه ...	
		"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. *Ábidí*. Struck at *Puttun* in the year of the cycle .....: year (of the new era ....):" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 4: but year of the reign 2.
			[Pl. III, 1.]
6	Seringapatam, 1216.	Same as No. 5: but year 1216.	Same: but year of the reign 6.
			[Pl. II, 5.]

SILVER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BÁKHRÍ OR QUARTER RUPEE.	
7	Seringapatam, 1217.	محمد هوالسلطان الوحید العادل سنه ۱۲۱۷ "Muhammad. He is the only just Sultan. Year 1217:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	باقری سنه ۷ ح پٹن "*Bákhrí.*[1] Year 7. H. *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. III, 2.]
8	Seringapatam, 1218.	Same as No. 7.	Same as No. 7. [Pl. III, 3.]
		JAZRI OR TWO ANNAS.	
9	Seringapatam, 1221.	سنه ۱۲۲۱ محمد ضرب پٹن "Year of Muhammad, 1221: Struck at *Puttun*:"[2] surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	جعفری سنه ۱۱ جلوس "*Jazri.* Year of the reign 11:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. III, 4.]
		KÁZMÍ OR ONE ANNA.	
10	Seringapatam, 1221.	سنه ۱۲۲۱ محمد ضرب پٹن "Year of Muhammad, 1221. Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	کاظمی سنه ۱۱ جلوس "*Kázmí.* Year of the reign 11:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. III, 5.]
10.1	Seringapatam, 1221.	Same as No. 10.	Same as No. 10.

[1] "Mahomed Báker was the 4th khalif from Ali, father of Imam Jaeffer: and to him Tippoo may, perhaps, desire to show some reverence; but his reverence seems always ambiguous: for باقر *baker* means also abundance of riches, excelling in science, &c." Moor, op. cit., p. 476.

[2] Haidar's initial joined to the word *Puttun*.

SILVER: Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		One Rupee.	
11	Mysore.	سکہ زد بر هفت کشور سایہ فضل الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم بادشاہ "Defender of the Muhammadan faith, Reflection of Divine excellence, the Emperor Sháh Álam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates."[2] (Marsden.)	ضرب میسور سنہ ۴۷ جلوس میمنت مانوس "Struck at Mysore in the 47th year of the auspicious reign." [Pl. III, 6.]
12	Mysore.	Same as 11.	Same as 11: but year 48. [Pl. III, 7.]
		Half Rupee.	
13	Mysore.	Same.	Same. [Pl. III, 8.]
13.1	Mysore.	Same.	Same.
		Quarter Rupee.	
14	Mysore.	Same.	Same: but year 45. [Pl. III, 9.]
14.1	....	Same.	Same.
15	Mysore, 1244.	Figure of Chámundi:[3] encircled by ring of dots.	کشن راج ودیر سنہ ۱۲۴۴ جلوس ضرب میسور "*Kishen Ráj Woḍeyar*: Year of the reign 1244. Struck at Mysore:" encircled by ring of dots. [Pl. III, 10.]
16	Mysore, 1244.	Same as 15.	Same as 15. [Pl. III, 11.]
		Aḍḍa or Half Canteroy Fanam.	
17	Mysore.	Same.	"*Mayili hanna*"[4] (Kan). [Pl. III, 12.]
17.1	Mysore.	Same.	Same.

[1] Only a portion of the inscription occurs on each coin.

[2] "When Timur, establishing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Cashmeer, Bengal, Decan, Gudjraat, Lahore, Poorub, and Paishoor, he united the kingdoms, and called himself conqueror and sovereign of the seven climates or countries; which title has been retained by his successors." Moor, op. cit., app., p. 472.

[3] Bala Krishna. Elliot, Numismat. orient., 1885, p. 106.

[4] V. ant., Foot-note, p. 15.

SILVER: Kṛishṇa Rája Wodeyar—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hága or Quarter Canteroy Fanam.	
18	Mysore.	Same.	Same.
18.1	Mysore.	Same.	Same. [Pl. III, 13.]

COPPER: Chequered reverse.[1]

1	....	Gryphon l.	Cross lines.
2	....	Gryphon r.	Single lines at right angles, with a cross in each interspace. [Pl. IV, 1.]
3	....	Gryphon l.	Cross lines with symbols.
4	....	Lion r.	Double cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 4.]
5	....	*Prancing* horse, l: encircled by a ring of dots.	*Same.* [Pl. IV, 2.]
6	....	Fish, l: encircled by a ring of dots.	Single cross lines. [Pl. IV, 11.]
7	....	Same.	Same.
8	....	Bull, l, with moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	Double cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 6.]
9	....	Bull, r, with sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 3.]
10	....	Boar, r; encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
11	....	Deer, r, with sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 7.]
12	....	Same.	Same.

[1] Many of the following coins with chequered reverse do not probably belong specially to Mysore, though those which bear Kanarese numerals on the obverse have been attributed to a Chámа Raja. They are introduced here for convenience, as they are very common in the Mysore bazaars.

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	....	Peacock, r.	Same. [Pl. IV, 8.]
14	....	Peacock, r: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 9.]
15	....	Same.	Same.
16	....	Bird, r: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 12.]
17	....	Figure of Ganesa.	Same.
18	....	Same.	Double stamped with cross lines and symbols.
19	....	Same.	Double stamped with (1) cross lines, (2) elephant with trunk elevated. [Pl. IV, 10.]
20	....	Figure of Ganesa.	Double cross lines with symbols.
21	....	Figure of Lakshmi: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 14.]
22	....	Figure of Hanumán: encircled by a ring of dots.	Single cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 15.]
23	....	Dagger: encircled by a ring of dots.	Double cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 13.]
24	....	Flower: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
		COINS WITH KANARESE NUMERALS.	
25	....	Numeral ೧ (1): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 17.]
26	....	Numeral ೨ (2): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
27	....	Numeral ೩ (3): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
28	....	Numeral ೪ (4): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH KANARESE NUMERALS—*cont.*	
29	....	Same.	Same.
30	....	Numeral ೬ (6): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
31	....	Numeral ೯ (9); encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
32	....	Numeral ೧೦ (10): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
33	....	Numeral ೧೧ (11): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 16.]
34	....	Numeral ೧೨ (12): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
35	....	Numeral ೧೫ (15): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
36	....	Numeral ೧೭ (17): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
37	....	Numeral ೧೯ (19): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
38	....	Numeral ೨೦ (20): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
39	....	Numeral ೨೧ (21): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
40	....	Numeral ೨೨ (22): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
41	....	Numeral ೨೩ (23): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE—*continued.*

No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COINS WITH KANARESE NUMERALS—*cont.*	
42		....	Numeral ೨೪ (24): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
43		....	Numeral ೨೮ (28): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
44		....	Numeral ೩೦ (30): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
45		....	Numeral ೩೧ (31): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
			ELEPHANT CASH.[1]	
46		....	Elephant r.	Same. [Pl. IV, 20.]
47		....	Elephant r.	Same.
48		....	Elephant l, with trunk elevated, as in the act of saluting.	Same. [Pl. IV, 19.]
49		....	Same.	Same.
50		....	Elephant l: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 18.]
51		....	Elephant l, with moon above: encircled by dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 21.]
52		....	Same.	Same.
53		....	Elephant l, with sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 22.]
54		....	Same.	Same.

[1] Sir Walter Elliot says (Numismat. Orient., 1885, p. 105): "The princes of this dynasty (Wodeiyar of Mysore) seem to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kongus and the Chéras, for it appears on numerous copper which coins are still current in the form of the *âne paisa* or small elephant cash."

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITHOUT DATE.	
		TIGER CASH.[1]	
1	....	Tiger r: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Battle-axe: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 8.]
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
2	Seringapatam.	Elephant r: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب پتن "Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 1.]
3	Seringapatam.	Same as 2: but wanting the ring of dots.	Same as 2.
		COINS WITH DATE.	
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
4	Calicut, 1199.	Elephant r: encircled by ring of dots.	۹۹ ضرب کلیکوٹ ".. 99. Struck at *Kalikût*:" encircled by a ring of dots.
5	Bednur, 1199.	Elephant r.	۱۱۹۹ ضرب نگر "1199. Struck at *Nuggur*." [Pl. VIII, 1.]
6	Calicut, 1200.	Elephant r: date 1200 above: surrounded by lined circles.	ضرب کلیکوٹ "Struck at *Kalikût*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		HALF PAISAH.	
7	Seringapatam, 1200.	Elephant l: date 1200 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب پتن "Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
8	Seringapatam, 1215.	Elephant l: date 1215 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Same as 7.

[1] There is in the collection of Mr. R. Sewell a larger coin of the same type, but differing as regards the figure of the tiger.

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Observe.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		QUARTER PAISAH.	
9	Seringapatam, 1215.	Elephant 1: date 1215 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Same as 8.
		HALF PAISAH.[1]	
10	Gooty, 1215.	Elephant 1: date 1215 above: surrounded by lined circle and dots.	ضرب فيض حصار "Struck at *Feiz Hisár*:[2]" surrounded by lined circle and ornamental border.
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
11	Chittledroog, 1216.	Elephant 1: date 1216 above: surrounded by lined circle.	ضرب فرخباب حصار "Struck at *Farakh-bábhisár*:[3] surrounded by lined circle.
		HALF PAISAH.	
12	*Nazarbar*, 1216.	Elephant 1: date 1216 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب نظر بار "Struck at *Nazarbár*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 2.]
13	Bangalore, 1216.	Elephant 1: date 1216 above: surrounded by lined circles.	ضرب بنگلور "Struck at *Bangalúr*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 3.]
14	Seringapatam, 1216.	Elephant 1: date 1216 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب پتن "Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
15	New Calicut, 1217	Elephant 1: date 1217 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب فرخی "Struck at *Farakhi*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 5.]
16	New Calicut, 1217	Same as 15.	Same as 15.
17	New Calicut, 1217	Same as 15.	Same.

[1] "This coin was struck at a place called Gáti, a fortress near the Pennar river, by the Sultan named *Feiz Hisár*." Marsden, op. cit., p. 722.

[2] "Cuditur in castello abundantiæ." Marsden, op. cit., p. 721.

[3] Probably Chittledroog. Marsden, op. cit., p. 722.

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		HALF PAISAH.	
18	New Calicut, 1217	Same.	Same as 15. [Pl. V, 6.]
19	Chittledroog.	Elephant 1: date 1217 above: surrounded by lined circle and ornamental border.	ضرب فرخباب حصار "Struck at *Farakh-bábhisár*:" surrounded by lined circle and ornamental border. [Pl. V, 7.]
20	Bednur, 1217.	Elephant 1: date 1217 above: surrounded by lined circle.	ضرب نگر "Struck at *Nuggur*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 8.]
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
21	*Islamabád*, 1217.	Elephant 1: date 1217 above: surrounded by ornamental border.	ضرب اسلام آباد "Struck at *Islamabád*:" surrounded by ornamental border. [Pl. V, 9.]
22	Calicut, 1215.	Elephant r: date 1215 above: surrounded by lined circle.	ضرب کلیکوٹ "Struck at *Kalikút*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 2.]
		QUATER PAISAH.	
23	Bangalore, 1218.	Elephant 1: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circles.	ضرب بنگلور "Struck at *Bangalúr*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 4.]
		EIGHTH OF PAISAH.	
24	Bangalore, 1218.	Elephant 1: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circle.	Same as 23.

COPPER: Muhammadan usurpation—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		Half Paisah.	
25	Chittledroog, 1218	Elephant l: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circle and ornamental border.	ضرب فرخباب حصار "Struck at *Farakh-bábhisár*:" surrounded by lined circle and ornamental border.
26	Chittledroog, 1218	Same as 25.	Same as 25.
		Single Paisah.	
27	New Calicut, 1218	Elephant l: date 1218 above. surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب فرخی "Struck at *Farakhi*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		Eighth of Paisah.	
28	Islamabád, 1218.	Elephant l: date 1218 above: surrounded by an ornamental circle.	ضرب اسلام آباد "Struck at *Islamabád*:" surrounded by an ornamental circle. [Pl. V, 10.]
		Half Paisah.	
29	Gooty, 1218.	Elephant l: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب فیض حصار "Struck at *Feiz Hisár*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		Double Paisah.	
30	Seringapatam, 1219.	Elephant l, with trunk elevated as in the act of saluting and carrying a flag marked with a star: date 1219 behind the elephant: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	عثمانی ضرب دارالسلطنت پتن "*Usmáni*. Struck at the capital, *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 1.]

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		DOUBLE PAISAH—*cont.*	
31	Chittledroog, 1219	Same as 30.	ضرب دارالسلطنت فرخباب حصار " ..... Struck at the capital *Farakh-báb-hisár*."
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
32	Seringapatam, 1219.	Elephant 1: date 1219 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 11.]	ضرب پٹن " Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		HALF PAISAH.	
33	Bangalore, 1219.	Elephant 1: date 1219 above: surrounded by lined circles.	ضرب بنگلور " Struck at *Bangalúr*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
34	Seringapatam, 1221.	Elephant 1: date 1221 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring dots.	ضرب پٹن " Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		HALF PAISAH.	
35	Seringapatam, 1221.	Elephant 1: date 1221 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب پٹن " Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
		QUARTER PAISAH.	
36	Seringapatam, 1221.	Elephant 1: date 1221 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب پٹن " Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 2.]

COPPER : Muhammadan usurpation—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		Double Paisah.	
37	Seringapatam, 1222.	Elephant r, with trunk elevated as in making a salute and carrying a flag with a star in its centre : below the flag مولودی (*Múlúdi*) : behind the elephant date, 1222 : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	مشتری ضرب دارالسلطنت پٹن "*Mushtarí.* Struck at the capital *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 3.]
		Single Paisah.	
38	Seringapatam, 1222.	Elephant l : date 1222, and inscription مولودی محمد (*Múlúdi Muhammad*)[1] : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 10.]	زهرة ضرب پٹن "*Zahra.*[2] Struck at *Puttun :*" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		Half Paisah.	
39	Seringapatam, 1222.	Elephant r : date 1222 above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام ضرب پٹن "*Bahrám.*[3] Struck at *Puttun :*" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 5.]
		Single Paisah.	
40	Bednur, 1222.	Elephant l : date 1222 above : surrounded by lined circle.	زهرا ضرب نگر "*Zahrá.* Struck at *Nuggur :*" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 4.]
41	Bednur, 1222.	Same as 40.	Same as 40.

1 V. ant. p. 11.
2 زهرة (*Zahra*), the planet Venus.
3 بهرام (*Bahrám*), the planet Mars.

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		QUARTER PAISAH.	
42	1222.	Elephant r: letter ب (*be*) above: surrounded by lined circle.	بهرام ضرب حصار ۱۲۲۲ "*Bahrám.* Struck at..... *hisár*:" date 1222 above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 6.]
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
43	Seringapatam, 1223.	Elephant r: date 1223 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 7.]	ضرب پتن "Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		HALF PAISÁH.	
44	Seringapatam, 1223.	Elephant l: date 1223 above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام ضرب پتن "*Bahrám.* Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 8.]
		QUARTER PAISAH.	
45	Seringapatam, 1223.	Elephant r: date 1223 above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	اختر ضرب پتن "*Akhter.*[1] Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
46	Seringapatam, 1223.	Elephant l: date 1223 مولودی (*Múlúdi*) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زهرة ضرب پتن "*Zahra.* Struck at *Puttun*:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 1.]

[1] اختر *Akhter*, a star.

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		DOUBLE PAISAH.	
47	Seringapatam, 1224.	Elephant r: carrying a flag marked with the letter ا (*alif*): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب دارالسلطنت پتن مشتری سنه ۱۲۲۴ مولودی "Struck at the capital *Puttun Mushtarí*: year 1224, *Múlúdi*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 2.]
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
48	Seringapatam, 1224.	Elephant r: letter ا (*alif*) above: double stamped with lined circle and ring of dots.	زهرة ۱۲۲۴ مولودی ضرب پتن "*Zahra*. Struck at *Puttun*: year 1224, *Múlúdi*:" double stamped with lined circles and ring of dots.
49	Seringapatam, 1224.	Same as 48.	Same as 48. [Pl. VII, 3.]
		HALF PAISAH.	
50	Seringapatam, 1224.	Elephant r: letter ا (*alif*) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام ۱۲۲۴ ضرب پتن "*Bahrám*, 1224. Struck at Puttun:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 4.]
		DOUBLE PAISAH.	
51	Seringapatam, 1225.	Elephant r: carrying a flag marked with the letter ب (*be*): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب دارالسلطنت پتن مشتری ۱۲۲۵ مولودی "Struck at the capital *Puttun Mushtarí*: year 1225, *Múlúdi*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 5.]

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		DOUBLE PAISAH—*cont.*	
52	Seringapatam, 1225.	Same as 51.	Same as 51.
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
53	Seringapatam, 1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (*be*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 6.]	ضرب پتن مولودی ۱۲۲۱ زهرة "*Zahrá*. Struck at *Puttun*. Year 1225, *Múlúdi* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		HALF PAISAH.	
54	Seringapatam, 1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (*be*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 7.]	بهرام ۱۲۲۱ ضرب پتن "*Bahrám*, 1225. Struck at *Puttun* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		QUARTER PAISAH.	
55	Seringapatam, 1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (*be*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	اختر ضرب پتن ۱۲۲۱ "*Akhtar*. Struck at *Puttun*, 1225 :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 8.]
		SINGLE PAISAH.	
56	Bednur, 1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (*be*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زهرا ضرب نگر سنه ۱۲۲۱ مولودی "*Zahrá*. Struck at *Nuggur*. Year 1225. *Múlúdi* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
57	Bednur, 1226.	Elephant r : letter ت (*te*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زهرا ضرب نگر سنه ۱۲۲۱ مولودی "*Zahrá*. Struck at *Nuggur*. Year 1226. *Múlúdi* :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 1.]

COPPER : Muhammadan usurpation—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		Half Paisah.	
58	Bednur, 1226.	Elephant r: letter ت (*te*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام ضرب نگر ۱۲۲۶ مولودی "*Bahrám.* Struck at *Nuggur*, 1226. *Múlúdi.*" [Pl. X, 9.]
		Single Paisah.	
59	Seringapatam, 1226.	Elephant r: letter ت (*te*) above.	زهرة ضرب پتن مولودی ۱۲۲۶ "*Zahra* Struck at *Puttun*, 1226. *Múlúdi* : " surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		Quarter Paisah.	
60	Seringapatam, 1226.	Elephant r: letter ت (*te*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	اختر ۱۲۲۶ ضرب پتن "*Akhter*, 1226. Struck at *Puttun* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		Single Paisah.	
61	Seringapatam, 1260.	Elephant r : date 1260 above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 2.]	ضرب پتن "Struck at Puttun :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		COINS WITH DOUBTFUL DATE.	
		Double Paisah.	
62	Seringapatam.	Elephant r, with trunk elevated as in the act of saluting, and carrying a flag marked with a star and the word مولودی (*Múlúdi*), date.... : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 10.]	پتن ضرب مشتری دارالسلطنت "*Mushtari.* Struck at the capital *Puttun:*" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.

COPPER : Muhammadan usurpation—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH DOUBTFUL DATE—*cont.*	
		Single Paisah.	
63	Calicut.	Elephant r : encircled by a ring of dots.	ضرب كليكوت بندر "Struck at the seaport *Kalikút* :" encircled by a ring of dots.
		Quarter Paisah.	
64	Chandagál.	Elephant r : surrounded by an ornamental border.	ضرب خالق آباد "Struck at *Khálakhá-bád* :" surrounded by an ornamental border.
		Single Paisah.	
65	Gooty.	Elephant r : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب فيض حصار "Struck at *Feiz hisár* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 3.]
		Half Paisah.	
66	Gooty.	Elephant r : encircled by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as 65. [Pl. VIII, 4.]
67	Gooty.	Elephant l : encircled by a ring of dots.	Same as 65.
		Quarter Paisah.	
68	Gooty.	Elephant r : surrounded by lined circle.	Same as 65. [Pl. VIII, 5.]

COPPER: Muhammadan usurpation—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS NOT IN MUSEUM COLLECTION.[1]	
		Single Paisah.	
1	Hole Honnur, 1217.	Elephant l : date 1217 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب بی نظیر "Struck at *Bi-nazír*:"[2] surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 6.]
2	Seringapatam, 1222.	Elephant r : date 1222, مولودی (*Múlúdi*) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 7.]	زهرة ضرب پتن "*Zahra*. Struck at Puttun :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. Marsden [Pl. XLVI, Fig. MXLI.]
3	Bednur, 1201.	Elephant r : date 1201 above : surrounded by lined circles.	ضرب نگر "Struck at *Nuggur* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 8.]
4	Dharwar, 1217.	Elephant l : date 1217 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب خورهید سوار "Struck at *Khorshid-suád* :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 9.]

[1] Copper coins struck at *Selám-abád* or *Sáti-mangalam* in 1217, and at *Zafarabád* or *Gurruncondah* in 1218, are mentioned by Marsden (op. cit. p. 722).

[2] On Pl. II, No. 6, we find another of his (Tippu's) new names, which we learned on the spot, was given to Hooly Honore; but why Tippu should call Hooly Honore بی نظیر. "'*Incomparable*' is, to us, incomprehensible." Moor, op. cit. app., p. 476; Pl. II, Fig. 6.

COPPER: Krishna Rája Wodeyar.

		COINS WITHOUT DATE.	
		Five Cash.	
1	Mysore.	Elephant l : sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"*Śrí Krishna Rája*" (Nág.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 3.]
2	Mysore.	*Śrí.* (Kan.)	"V Cash" (Eng.) "*Mayili kásu 5*" (Kan.) [Pl. IX, 4.]

COPPER: KRISHNA RÁJA WODEYAR—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ELEPHANT CASH.	
		TWENTY CASH.	
3	Mysore.	Elephant 1: *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	"*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan.), "XX cash" (Eng.): encircled by a ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 5.]
4	Mysore.	Same as 3.	Same as 3.
		TEN CASH.	
5	Mysore.	Elephant 1: *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 6.]	"*Chá*[1] *Mayili kásu 10*" (*Kan.*), "*X cash*" (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		FIVE CASH.	
6	Mysore.	Elephant 1: *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 7.]	"*Chá Mayili kásu 5*" (Kan.), "V cash" (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle.
		TWENTY CASH.	
7	Mysore.	Elephant 1: *Śrí Chámundi*[2] (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"*Krishṇa Mayili kásu ippattu*"[3] (Kan.), "XX cash" (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
8	Mysore.	Same as 7.	Same as 7. [Pl. IX, 8.]
		FIVE CASH.	
9	Mysore.	Elephant 1: *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"*Krishṇa Mayili kásu 5*"[4] (Kan.), "V cash" (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 9.]
10	Mysore.	Same as 9.	Same as 9.

[1] Abreviation for Chámundi.
[2] ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ = Chámundi.
[3] ಯಿಪತ್ತು = ippattu = twenty.
[4] ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೫

COPPER : Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LION CASH.	
		(*a*) COINS WITHOUT DATE.	
		Ten Cash.	
11	Mysore.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"*Kṛishna*"(Kan.)"مهيسور ضرب" :[1] surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
12	Mysore.	Same as 11.	Same as 11. [Pl. IX, 10.]
		Five Cash.	
13	Mysore.	Same.	Same as 11.
14	Mysore.	Same.	Same as 11. [Pl. IX, 11.]
		Twenty-five Cash.	
15	Mysore.	Lion of Chámundí l : *Śrí Chámundí* (Kan.), and sun and moon above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 25*" (Kan.) "ضرب مهيسور" "XXV cash" (Eng.) : within the circle "*Kṛishna*"(Kan.) : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 1.]
16	Mysore.	Same as 15.	Same as 15.
		(*b*) COINS WITH DATE.	
		Five Cash.	
17	Bangalore, 1833.	Lion of Chámundí l : *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1833 below : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"*Kṛishna*"(Kan.)"مهيسور ضرب" : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
18	Bangalore, 1833.	Same as No. 17.	"*Kṛishna* [2]" (Kan.), "ضرب مهيسور," numeral 5 : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 2.]

[1] "Struck at *Mahisur*.

[2] ೫

COPPER : KRISHNA RÁJA WODEYAR—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LION CASH—*cont.*	
		(*b*) COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		TWENTY CASH.	
19	Bangalore, 1834.	Lion of Chámundí l : *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1834 below : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*"[1] (Kan.) "Milay XX cash" (Eng.) : within the circle "*Krishna*" (Kan.). "ضرب میسور" : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 3.]
20	Bangalore, 1834.	Same as 19.	Same as 19.
21	Bangalore, 1834.	Same.	Same, except the word Meilee instead of Milay.
22	Bangalore, 1835.	Same.	Same as 21.
		TEN CASH.	
23	Bangalore, 1835.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above : encircled by a ring of dots.	"*Krishna*" (Kan.) "میسور ضرب," numeral 10. [Pl. X, 4.]
		FIVE CASH.	
24	Bangalore, 1835.	Same as 23.	"*Krishna*" (Kan.) "میسور ضرب," numeral 5.
		TWENTY CASH.	
25	Bangalore, 1836.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above, date 1836 below : encircled by a ring of dots. [Pl. X, 5.]	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan.), "Meilee XX cash" (Eng.) : within the circle "*Krishna*" (Kan.). "ضرب میسور" : encircled by a ring of dots.
		FIVE CASH.	
26	Bangalore, 1836.	Lion of Chámundi l : "*Śrí*" (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1836 below.	"*Krishna*" (Kan.), "میسور ضرب," numeral 5 : encircled by a ring of dots.
27	Bangalore, 1836.	Same as 26.	Same as 26.

[1] ಮೈಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೨೦

COPPER: Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LION CASH—*cont.*	
		(*b*) COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		Twenty Cash.	
28	Bangalore, 1837.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1837 below : encircled by a ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan), "Meilee XX cash" (Eng.) : within the circle "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور" : encircled by a ring of dots.
29	Bangalore, 1837.	Same as 28.	Same as 28.
		Five Cash.	
30	Bangalore, 1837.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1837 below.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور," numeral 5 : encircled by a ring of dots.
		Twenty Cash.	
31	Bangalore, 1838.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1838 below : encircled by a ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan.), "Meillee XX cash." (Eng.) : within the circle "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.). "ضرب ميسور" : encircled by a ring of dots.
32	Bangalore, 1838.	Same as 31.	Same as 31.
		Ten Cash.	
33	Bangalore, 1838.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1838 below : encircled by a ring of dots.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور," numeral 10 : encircled by a ring of dots. [Pl. X, 6.]

COPPER: Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LION CASH—*cont.*	
		(*b*) COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		TWENTY CASH.	
34	Bangalore, 1839.	Lion of Chámundi l: *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1839 below.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan.), "Meilee XX cash" (Eng.), within the circle "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور": encircled by a ring of dots.
35	Bangalore, 1839.	Same as 34.	Same as 34.
		TEN CASH.	
36	Bangalore, 1839.	Lion of Chámundi l: *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1839 below.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور," numeral 10: encircled by a ring of dots.
37	Bangalore, 1839.	Same as 36.	Same as 36. [Pl. X, 7.]
		TWENTY CASH.	
38	Bangalore, 1840.	Lion of Chámundi l: *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1840 below.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan.), "Meilee XX cash" (Eng.), within the circle "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور": encircled by a ring of dots.
39	Bangalore, 1841.	Same as 38, but date 1841.	Same as 38.
		TEN CASH.	
40	Bangalore, 1841.	Lion of Chámundi l: *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1841 below: encircled by a ring of dots.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "ضرب ميسور," numeral 10: encircled by a ring of dots.
41	Bangalore, 1841.	Same as 40.	Same as 40.

COPPER: Kṛishṇa Rája Woḍeyar—*continued.*

No.	Mint : Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LION CASH—*cont.*	
		(*b*) COINS WITH DATE—*cont.*	
		Five Cash.	
42	Bangalore, 1841.	Same.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "كرشن ميسور," numeral 5 : encircled by a ring of dots.
43	Bangalore, 1841.	Same.	Same.
		Ten Cash.	
44	Bangalore, 1842.	Same.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "كرشن ميسور," numeral 10 : encircled by a ring of dots.
		Five Cash.	
45	Bangalore, 1842.	Same.	"*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "كرشن ميسور," numeral 5.
		Twenty Cash.	
46	Bangalore, 1843.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí Chámundi* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1843 below.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu 20*" (Kan.), "Meillee XX cash" (Eng.), within the circle "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "كرشن ميسور."
		Ten Cash.	
47	Bangalore, 1843.	Lion of Chámundi l : *Śrí* (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1843 below.	"*Kṛishṇa,*" (Kan.). "كرشن ميسور," numeral 10.

ADDENDA.

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		p. 21. SULTÁNÍ PAGODA. TIPPOO.	
9.1	1198	أح Haidar's initial and letter *alif*, on a granulated surface, surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	هوالسلطان العادل سنه ۱۱۹۸ هجری "He is the just Sultan. Year hejirah 1198:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
11.1	1215	p. 21. پتن ح ٥ Haidar's initial joined to the word *Puttun*, and numeral ٥ (5) on a granulated surface, surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	محمد هوالسلطان العادل سنه ۱۲۱۵ "Muhammad. He is the just Sultan. Year 1215:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
		p. 23. DHOTIE FANAM. TIPPOO.	
26.1		Illegible.	فرخ "*Furrokh.*"
		p. 25. NOKÁRA. TIPPOO.	
1.1	1198	دین احمد در جهان روهن است زفتح حیدر ح ضرب پتن سال ازل سنه هجری ۱۱۹۸ "The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Struck at *Puttun* in the year of the cycle *Azal*; hejirah 1198:"[1] surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	هوالسلطان الوحید العادل سیوم بهاری سال ازل سنه جلوس ۲ "He is the only just Sultan. Third (day of the month) *Bahári*; year of the cycle *Azal*; year of the reign 2:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. XI, 1.]

[1] "This," Marsden says (Numismat. Orient., 1825, Pl. II, p. 709), "is the earliest date that occurs of any coin struck by this Sultan, and as neither Major Moor's nor the Göttingen collection contains one of 1197, it is probable that he did not coin money during the first year of his reign. He was then still engaged in war, and not having arranged his systematic plan for the mint, might, as was done by his father, issue for a time the *Kanter'rûya* and *Virârûya* or swâmî pagodas of Mysore and Kûrga.

As the year 1198 of the *hejrah*, in which this double rupih was struck, began in November 1783 and ended in November 1784, it answers to the second year of the reign, whether we reckon from the death of *Heider Ali* in December 1782, or, with more correctness, from the epoch of *Tipû's* accession in the following year. But besides these two dates there is superadded the year of the cycle of sixty, which it thus appears he adopted from the Hindûs, some time before the introduction of his new era. This year is named ازل *azal* 'eternity,' and upon reference to the *abjed* table (the *abtas* not being yet in use) we shall find that ا, دز, and ل, 30, express, when added together, 38, the proper number of the current year, which commenced on the 22nd March 1784.

87529

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		p. 42. SINGLE PAISAH. TIPPOO.[1]	
60.1	1227	Elephant r: letter ث (*sé*) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زهرا ضرب نگر سنه ۱۲۲۷ مولودی "Zahrá. Struck at *Nuggur*. Year 1227, *Múlúdi*:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. XI, 2.]
		COINS OF KRISHNA RÁJA.	
		p. 45. ELEPHANT. TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
10.1		Elephant l: "*Śrí Chámundi*" (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circles.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu* 25" (Kan.) "XXV VAUH" (Eng.): within the circle "*Krishna*" (Kan.): surrounded by a lined circle. [Pl. XI, 3.]
		p. 45. ELEPHANT. TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
10.2		Caparisoned elephant l: "*Śrí Chámundi*" (Kan.), sun and moon and symbol of rose above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu* XXV" (Kan.), XXV cash (Eng.): within the circle "*Krishna*" (Kan.): surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. XI, 4.]
		p. 46. LION. TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
16.1		Lion of Chámundi l: "*Śrí Chámundi*" (Nag.), sun and moon above, میسور ضرب below: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "*Mayili kásu* XXV" (Kan.), XXV UAUH (Eng.): within the circle "*Krishna*" (Kan.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. XI, 5.]

[1] Concerning this coin Marsden says, (Op. cit., vol. II, p. 724) "a *peisah* or *zahrá* of 1227, from the mint of *Nagar* or Bednore, has in like manner a ث, the fourth and last letter of the word ابتث given by the Sultan as a name to his numerical system on which he appears to have wasted no small share of ingenuity.

This is probably the last specimen of his coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th April 1799, and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession."

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTE BY MARSDEN ON THE ABJED AND ABTAS. "Numismata Orientalia," 1825, Pt. II. pp. 701–7.

"Many eastern nations, as well as the Greeks and Romans, have been in the practice of expressing numbers, and dates in particular, by means of the letters of the alphabet, to each of which a certain value is assigned. These may be either employed simply like other ciphers, or, being distributed among the words of a sentence, may constitute what is termed a chronogram. It must at the same time be noticed, that in forming their system the Arabians did not adhere to the direct order of the letters in their own alphabet (such at least as it now exists), but followed that of the Hebrews, from which they acquired much of their learning, calling ا 1, ب 2, ج 3, د 4, &c., and from thence names the scheme ابجد *abjd*, or, as pronounced *abjed*. With this antiquated system of notation the Sultan was dissatisfied, and he determined upon making it conform to the modern Arabic alphabet. Accordingly, in his scheme, ا is 1, ب 2, ت 3, ث 4, &c., and instead of ابجد *abjd* it is consistently named ابتث *abts* or *abtas*. In the following table, the numerical powers of the letters of both alphabets are expressed, and their application to the coinage will be hereafter shown :—

The ابجد abjed or *usual mode of alphabetical numeration.*

ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	ز	ح	ط	ى	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ص
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	٢٠	٣٠	٤٠	٥٠	٦٠	٧٠	٨٠	٩٠
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

ق	ر	ش	ت	ث	خ	ذ	ض	ظ	غ
١٠٠	٢٠٠	٣٠٠	٤٠٠	٥٠٠	٦٠٠	٧٠٠	٨٠٠	٩٠٠	١٠٠٠
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000

The ابتث abtas *or* Sultânî *mode.*

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	٢٠	٣٠	٤٠	٥٠	٦٠	٧٠	٨٠	٩٠
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

غ	ف	ق	ك	ل	م	ن	و	ه	ى
١٠٠	٢٠٠	٣٠٠	٤٠٠	٥٠٠	٦٠٠	٧٠٠	٨٠٠	٩٠٠	١٠٠٠
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000

It is proper to observe that although the late Government of Mysore was Mahometan, the population of the country is Hindu, and that amongst this ancient agricultural race, a solar or luni-solar computation of time had prevailed from the earliest ages. They had also established, for civil purposes, a cycle of sixty years, each distinguished by a particular name, and commencing about the vernal equinox. Their current cycle began in the year 1807.

Tipû being sensible of much practical utility in this system, or desirous of showing indulgence to the customs of his Hindu subjects, resolved upon adopting it into his calendar, and at the period of reforming the lunar year and era of the *hejrah*, began to reckon also by this luni-solar cycle. Instead, however, of retaining the original names of the respective years, he formed from the letters of his *abtas* above described, a new set of numerical terms, composed of such letters as would denote the progressive numbers from one to sixty. But as these letters, if taken either indiscriminately or in strict

succession, might not form significant or even pronounceable words, which common use required, a latitude was admitted in the selection and arrangement of letters equally capable of forming by their combination the same number: for as the sum results from simple addition, and does not depend upon the place (of units, tens, &c.), it follows that they may be combined in any order; and that order was chosen which produced any known terms, however trifling or inapplicable their meanings.

To explain this by an example, we shall take the year 42 of the cycle, corresponding with 1788 of J.C., 1202 of the *hejrah*, 1216 of the Sultan's new era, and the sixth of his reign. The number 42 may be expressed by various combinations of the letters of the *abtas*, but if we produce it by adding together س 30, ا 1, ر 10, and again ا 1, we shall at the same time compose the word سارا sârâ 'odoriferous;' which is the name appropriated to the forty-second year of the cycle, and such we find it on the coins. Thus (for illustration) if it were required to express in the Roman method of numeration the date of 65, it might be done by combining the letters L 50, V 5, and X 10, which together would form the word LVX, light.

Names of the Sultânî *years of the cycle of sixty according to the* ابجد *abjed.*

١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣
احد	احمد	اب	ابا	ببا	بجا	ابد	اباد	جاة	اوج	حج	جهد	جهاد
١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦
وجه	ياد	زهد	جوزاة	حى	واهد	بدوح	طيب	طايب	يوز	كد	حاوى	كبد
٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١	٣٢	٣٣	٣٤	٥٣	٣٦	٣٧	٣٨	٣٩	٤٠
آگاة	وحيد	ياحى	كى	كيا	كبود	ابل	دل	دال	جبال	زكى	ازل	جلو	دلو
٤١	٤٢	٤٣	٤٤	٤٥	٤٦	٤٧	٤٨	٤٩	٥٠	٥١	٥٢	٥٣
ما	كبك	جم	جام	آدم	ولى	والى	كوكب	كواكب	يم	دوام	حمد	حامد
٥٤	٥٥	٥٦	٥٧	٥٨	٥٩	٦٠						
جان	آدن	هماى	مجيد	كحل	جهان	مجيز						

Names of the Sultânî *years of the cycle of sixty according to the* ابتث *abtas.*

١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤
احد	احمد	اب	ابا	باب	تاب	تابا	بجا	تاج	تابت	ابد	آداب	بار	حاجب
١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨
جر	رجا	حار	در	دار	راحت	بارد	چرخ	خراج	قار	خرد	بدرتاب	درتاج	دادار
٢٩	٣٠	٣١	٣٢	٣٣	٣٤	٣٥	٣٦	٣٧	٣٨	٣٩	٤٠	٤١	٤٢	٤٣
زاد	زر	زار	برز	زراب	ستا	زرتاب	ربتار	سخ	سخا	دراز	بسد	ها	سارا	سراب
٤٤	٤٥	٤٦	٤٧	٤٨	٤٩	٥٠	٥١	٥٢	٥٣	٥٤	٥٥			
هتا	زبرجد	سحر	ساحر	راسخ	هاد	حراست	ساز	هاداب	بارش	رستار	بشتر			
٥٦	٥٧	٥٨	٥٩	٦٠										
بشارت	هارج	رهد	صباح	ارهاد										

It must be observed that the terms احد *ahad* and احمد *ahmed* are arbitrarily assigned to the first and second years, because no letters besides ا or ب could, according to the principle of the system, be assigned to them, and these, separately, do not constitute words, although jointly as اب *db* 'water,' they apply well to the third year. It is thought superfluous to annex translations of the sixty names, as the knowledge of their signification, even if free from ambiguity, would add nothing to our knowledge of the subject.

To the twelve months also, of which these years consist, new and fanciful names were assigned, and as they frequently appear in the legends,

it becomes necessary to specify them. The former of the two lists here given was that which Tipû employed during the first four years of his reign. The second contains those names which, upon changing the *abjed* for the *abtas*, he found it requisite to adapt to the new system of numeration; for as the initial letters of each month denote the numerical order in which they stand, the former set of names could not be retained without confusion.

Names of the twelve months, commencing with numerical letters, according to the abjed.

۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶
أحمدی	بهاری	جعفری	دارائی	هاشمی	واسعی
۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲
زبرجدی	حیدری	طلوعی	یوسفی	ایزدی	بیانی

Names of the twelve months, commencing with numerical letters, according to the abtas.

۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶
أحمدی	بهاری	تقی	همری	جعفری	حیدری
۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲
خسروی	دینی	ذاکری	رحمانی	رازی	ربانی

In the names of the eleventh and twelfth months, it will be noticed that in the old series the letter ا denoting 1, and the letter ب denoting 2, are followed (according to the usual order of Arabic from right to left) by the letter ی denoting 10; but that in the new, the decimal *precedes* the units ا and ب. To explain the principle of this inversion it must be considered that the Arabians, who in all their early inscriptions expressed numbers in words, at length, borrowed in later times the arithmetical notation of the Indians, by whom the figures are placed (as with us, who borrowed them at second hand from the Arabians) in the order of from left to right; and, consequently, that the arrangement of numeral figures in Arabic and Persian manuscripts is at variance with the mode of writing. To the Sultan this incongruity was offensive, and he determined upon correcting it throughout his dominions, by causing the numerals in all public documents, and especially on his coinage, to proceed, in conformity with the words, from right to left. There are occasional instances, however, of the engravers forgetting his master's commands and relapsing into the ancient practice."

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,,	,,	..	,,	,,	1·1	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	2	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	2·1	,,
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,,	,,	..	,,	,,	4	,,
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,,	,,	1199	,,	,,	10	,,
,,	,,	1200	,,	,,	11	,,
Dharwar.	,,	1216	,,	,,	12	,,
Bednur.	,,	1216	Fárúkhí Pagoda.	,,	13	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	14	,,
Seringapatam.	,,	1221	,,	,,	15	22
,,	,,	1221	,,	,,	16	,,
Dharwar.	,,	1217	,,	,,	16·1	,,
Seringapatam.	,,	1217	Sultání Fanam (thin).	,,	17	,,
,,	,,	1219	,, do.	,,	18	,,
,,	,,	..	,, (thick)	,,	19	,,
,,	,,	..	,, do.	,,	20	,,
Bednur.	,,	1199	Nuggur Fanam.	,,	21	23
,,	,,	1220	,,	,,	22	,,
Calicut.	,,	1215	Calicut Fanam.	,,	23	,,
,,	,,	1215	,,	,,	24	,,
New Calicut ?	,,	1216	Dhotie Fanam.	,,	25	,,
,, ?	,,	1217	,,	,,	26	,,
Mysore.	,,	..	Kṛishṇa Ráj Pagoda.	Kṛishṇa Rája.	27	24
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	28	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	29	,,
Seringapatam.	Ar.	1200	Nokára.	Tippoo.	1	25
,,	,,	1216	,,	,,	2	,,
,,	,,	1217	,,	,,	3	,,
,,	,,	1216	Imámí.	,,	4	26
,,	,,	..	Ábidí.	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	1216	,,	,,	6	,,
,,	,,	1217	Bákhrí.	,,	7	,,
,,	,,	1218	,,	,,	8	27
,,	,,	1221	Jázri.	,,	9	,,
,,	,,	1221	Kázmí.	,,	10	,,
Mysore.	,,	..	Rája Rupees.	Kṛishṇa Rája.	11	,,

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Mysore.	Ar.	..	Rája Rupee.	Krishna Rája.	12	28
,,	,,	..	,, ½ ,,	,,	13	,,
,,	,,	..	,, ,,	,,	13·1	,,
,,	,,	..	,, ¼ ,,	,,	14	,,
,,	,,	..	,, ,,	,,	14·1	,,
,,	,,	..	Chámundi ,,	,,	15	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	16	,,
,,	,,	..	Adda ⅛ Fanam.	,,	17	,,
,,	,,	..	,, ,,	,,	17·1	,,
,,	,,	..	Hágá ½ ,,	,,	18	,,
,,	,,	..	,, ,,	,,	18·1	,,
....	Ae.	..	Tiger Cash.	Tippoo.	1	33
Seringapatam.	,,	..	Single Paisah.	,,	2	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	3	,,
Calicut.	,,	1199	,,	,,	4	,,
Bednur.	,,	1199	,,	,,	5	,,
Calicut.	,,	1200	,,	,,	6	,,
Seringapatam.	,,	1200	Half Paisah.	,,	7	,,
,,	,,	1215	Single ,,	,,	8	,,
,,	,,	1215	Quarter ,,	,,	9	34
Gooty.	,,	1215	Half ,,	,,	10	,,
Chittledroog.	,,	1216	Single ,,	,,	11	,,
Nazarbár.	,,	1216	Half ,,	,,	12	,,
Bangalore.	,,	1216	,, ,,	,,	13	,,
Seringapatam.	,,	1216	,, ,,	,,	14	,,
New Calicut.	,,	1217	Single ,,	,,	15	,,
,,	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	16	,,
,,	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	17	,,
,,	,,	1217	Half ,,	,,	18	35
Chittledroog.	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	19	,,
Bednur.	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	20	,,
Islamabád.	,,	1217	Single ,,	,,	21	,,
Calicut.	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	22	,,
Bangalore.	,,	1218	Quarter ,,	,,	23	,,
,,	,,	1218	Eighth ,,	,,	24	,,
Chittledroog.	,,	1218	Half ,,	,,	25	36
,,	,,	1218	,, ,,	,,	26	,,
New Calicut ?	,,	..	Single ,,	,,	27	,,
Islamabád.	,,	1218	Eighth ,,	,,	28	,,
Gooty.	,,	1218	Half ,,	,,	29	,,
Seringapatam.	,,	1219	Double ,,	,,	30	,,
Chittledroog.	,,	1219	,, ,,	,,	31	37

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Seringapatam.	Ae.	1219	Single Paisah.	Tippoo.	32	37
Bangalore.	,,	1219	Half ,,	,,	33	,,
Seringapatam.	,,	1221	Single ,,	,,	34	,,
,,	,,	1221	Half ,,	,,	35	,,
,,	,,	1221	Quarter ,,	,,	36	,,
,,	,,	1222	Double ,,	,,	37	38
,,	,,	1222	Single ,,	,,	38	,,
,,	,,	1222	Half ,,	,,	39	,,
Bednur.	,,	1222	Single ,,	,,	40	,,
,,	,,	1222	,, ,,	,,	41	,,
....	,,	1222	Quarter ,,	,,	42	39
Seringapatam	,,	1223	Single ,,	,,	43	,,
,,	,,	1223	Half ,,	,,	44	,,
,,	,,	1223	Quarter ,,	,,	45	,,
,,	,,	1223	Single ,,	,,	46	,,
,,	,,	1224	Double ,,	,,	47	40
,,	,,	1224	Single ,,	,,	48	,,
,,	,,	1224	,, ,,	,,	49	,,
,,	,,	1224	Half ,,	,,	50	,,
,,	,,	1225	Double ,,	,,	51	,,
,,	,,	1225	,, ,,	,,	52	41
,,	,,	1225	Single ,,	,,	53	,,
,,	,,	1225	Half ,,	,,	54	,,
,,	,,	1225	Quarter ,,	,,	55	,,
Bednur.	,,	1225	Single ,,	,,	56	,,
,,	,,	1226	,, ,,	,,	57	,,
,,	,,	1226	Half ,,	,,	58	42
Seringapatam	,,	1226	Single ,,	,,	59	,,
,,	,,	1226	Quarter ,,	,,	60	,,
,,	,,	1260	Single ,,	,,	61	,,
,,	,,	..	Double ,,	,,	62	,,
Calicut.	,,	..	Single ,,	,,	63	43
Chandagál.	,,	..	Quarter ,,	,,	64	,,
Gooty.	,,	..	Single ,,	,,	65	,,
,,	..	..	Half ,,	,,	66	,,
,,	..	..	,, ,,	,,	67	,,
,,	,,	..	Quarter ,,	,,	68	,,
Hole Honnur.	,,	1217	Single ,,	,,	1	44
Seringapatam.	,,	1222	,, ,,	,,	2	,,
Bednur.	,,	1201	,, ,,	,,	3	,,
Dharwar.	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	4	,,
Mysore.	..	..	Five Cash.	Krishna Rája.	1	,,
Mysore.	..	..	,,	,,	2	,,
,,	,,	..	Elephant xx Cash.	,,	3	45
,,	,,	..	,, ,, ,,	,,	4	,,
,,	,,	..	,, X ,,	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	..	,, V ,,	,,	6	,,
,,	,,	..	,, XX ,,	,,	7	,,
,,	,,	..	,, ,, ,,	,,	8	,,
,,	,,	..	,, V ,,	,,	9	,,

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Mysore.	Ae.	..	Elephant Cash.	Krishṇa Rája.	10	45
,,	,,	..	Lion x ,,		11	46
,,	,,	..	,, x ,,	,,	12	,,
,,	,,	..	,, v ,,	,,	13	,,
,,	,,	..	,, v ,,	,,	14	,,
,,	,,	..	,, xxv ,,	,,	15	,,
,,	,,	..	,, xxv ,,	,,	16	,,
Bangalore.	,,	1833	,, v ,,	,,	17	,,
,,	,,	1833	,, v ,,	,,	18	,,
,,	,,	1824	,, xx ,,	,,	19	47
,,	,,	1834	,, xx ,,	,,	20	,,
,,	,,	1834	,, xx ,,	,,	21	,,
,,	,,	1835	,, xx ,,	,,	22	,,
,,	,,	1835	,, x ,,	,,	23	,,
,,	,,	1835	,, v ,,	,,	24	,,
,,	,,	1836	,, xx ,,	,,	25	,,
,,	,,	1836	,, v ,,	,,	26	,,
,,	,,	1836	,, v ,,	,,	27	,,
,,	,,	1837	,, xx ,,	,,	28	48
,,	,,	1837	,, xx ,,	,,	29	,,
,,	,,	1837	,, v ,,	,,	30	,,
,,	,,	1838	,, xx ,,	,,	31	,,
,,	,,	1838	,, xx ,,	,,	32	,,
,,	,,	1838	,, x ,,	,,	33	,,
,,	,,	1839	,, xx ,,	,,	34	49
,,	,,	1839	,, xx ,,	,,	35	,,
,,	,,	1839	,, x ,,	,,	36	,,
,,	,,	1839	,, x ,,	,,	37	,,
,,	,,	1840	,, xx ,,	,,	38	,,
,,	,,	1841	,, xx ,,	,,	39	,,
,,	,,	1841	,, x ,,	,,	40	,,
,,	,,	1841	,, x ,,	,,	41	,,
,,	,,	1841	,, v ,,	,,	42	50
,,	,,	1841	,, v ,,	,,	43	,,
,,	,,	1842	,, x ,,	,,	44	,,
,,	,,	1842	,, v ,,	,,	45	,,
,,	,,	1843	,, xx ,,	,,	46	,,
,,	,,	1843	,, x ,,	,,	47	,,

INDEX OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Kanteroy Fanam.	Au.	..	Kanṭhirava.	19	I	1
,, ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	2
Bahádur Pagoda.	,,	..	Haidar.	,,	,,	3
,, ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	4
,, ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	5
Fárúkhí Pagoda.	,,	1217	Tippoo.	22	,,	6
Bahádur Fanam.	,,	..	Haidar.	19	,,	7
Ahmedi Mohur.	,,	1219	Tippoo.	20	,,	8
Sultání Pagoda.	,,	1198	,,	21	,,	9
,, ,,	,,	1200	,,	,,	,,	10
,, ,,	,,	1216	,,	,,	,,	11
Fárúkhí Pagoda.	,,	1216	,,	,,	,,	12
,, ,,	,,	1221	,,	22	,,	13
Sultání Fanam.	,,	1217	,,	,,	,,	14
,, ,,	,,	1199	,,	23	,,	15
Calicut Fanam.	,,	1215	,,	,,	,,	16
,, ,,	,,	1215	,,	,,	,,	17
Dhotie Fanam.	,,	1216	,,	,,	,,	18
Kṛishṇa Rája Pagoda.	,,	1216	Kṛishṇa Rája.	24	,,	19
Half Ptomán.[1]	,,	1271	....	..	,,	20

[1] This gold coin is said to have been formerly current in Mysore.

PLATE II.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Nokára double rupee.	Ar.	1200	Tippoo.	25	II	1
,,	,,	1216	,,	,,	,,	2
,,	,,	1217	,,	,,	,,	3
Imámí single rupee.	,,	1216	,,	26	,,	4
Ábidí half rupee.	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	5

PLATE III.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Ábidí half rupee.	Ar.	..	Tippoo.	26	III.	1
Bákhrí quarter rupee.	,,	1217	,,	,,	,,	2
,,	,,	1218	,,	27	,,	3
Jazrí two annas.	,,	1221	,,	,,	,,	4
Kázmí one anna.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5
Rája rupee.	,,	..	Krishṇa Rája.	,,	,,	6
,,	,,	..	,,	28	,,	7
Rája half rupee.	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	8
Rája quarter rupee.	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	9
Chámundi quarter rupee.	..	..	,,	,,	,,	10
,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	11
Aḍḍa half fanam.	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	12
Hága quarter fanam.	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	13

PLATE IV.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Chequered Reverse.	Ae.	..	....	29	IV	1
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	2
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	3
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	4
,,	,,	..	....	30	,,	5
,,	,,	..	....	29	,,	6
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	7
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	8
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	9
,,	,,	..	....	30	,,	10
,,	,,	..	....	29	,,	11
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	12
,,	,,	..	....	30	,,	13
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	15
,,	,,	..	....	31	,,	16
,,	,,	..	....	30	,,	17
,,	,,	..	....	32	,,	18
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	19
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	20
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	..	....	,,	,,	22

PLATE V.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah	Ae.	..	Tippoo	33	V	1
Half ,,	,,	1216	,,	34	,,	2
,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
Quarter ,,	,,	1218	,,	35	,,	4
Single ,,	,,	1217	,,	34	,,	5
Half ,,	,,	,,	,,	35	,,	6
,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
Single ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9
Eighth ,,	,,	1218	,,	36	,,	10
Single ,,	,,	1219	,,	37	,,	11

PLATE VI.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Double Paisah	Ae.	1219	Tippoo	36	VI	1
Quarter ,,	,,	1221	,,	37	,,	2
Double ,,	,,	1222	,,	38	,,	3
Single ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
Half ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5
Quarter ,,	,,	,,	,,	39	,,	6
Single ,,	,,	1223	,,	,,	,,	7
Half ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8

PLATE VII.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah	Ae.	1223	Tippoo	39	VII	1
Double ,,	,,	1224	,,	40	,,	2
Single ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
Half ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
Double ,,	,,	1225	,,	,,	,,	5
Single ,,	,,	,,	,,	41	,,	6
Half ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
Quarter ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8

PLATE VIII.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah	Ae.	1199	Tippoo.	33	VIII	1
,, ,,	,,	1215	,,	35	,,	2
,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	43	,,	3
Half ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
Quarter ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5
Single ,,	,,	1217	,,	44	,,	6
,, ,,	,,	1222	,,	,,	,,	7
,, ,,	,,	1201	,,	,,	,,	8
,, ,,	,,	1217	,,	,,	,,	9
,, ,,	,,	1222	,,	38	,,	10

PLATE IX.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah.	Ae.	1226	Tippoo.	41	IX	1
,, ,,	,,	1260	,,	42	,,	2
Five Cash.	,,	..	Kṛishṇa Rája.	44	,,	3
,, ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	4
Twenty ,,	,,	..	,,	45	,,	5
Ten ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	6
Five ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	7
Twenty ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	8
Five ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	9
Ten ,,	,,	..	,,	46	,,	10
Five ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	11

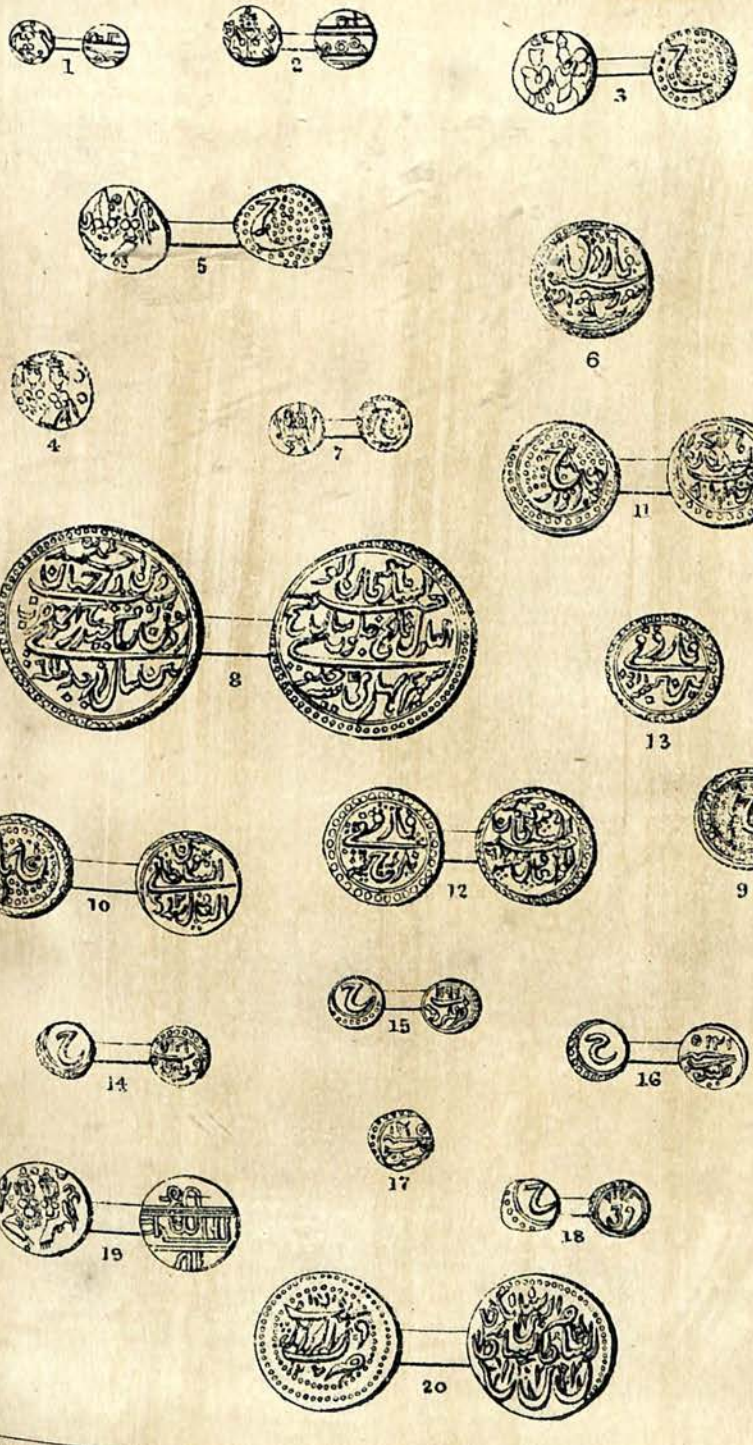
PLATE X.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Twenty-five Cash	Ae.	..	Kṛishṇa Rája.	46	X	1
Five ,,	,,	1833	,,	,,	,,	2
Twenty ,,	,,	1834	,,	47	,,	3
Ten ,,	,,	1835	,,	,,	,,	4
Twenty ,,	,,	1836	,,	,,	,,	5
Ten ,,	,,	1838	,,	48	,,	6
Do. ,,	,,	1839	,,	49	,,	7
Tiger ,,	,,	..	Tippoo	33	,,	8
Half Paisah	,,	1226	,,	42	,,	9
Double ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	10
Mark on Tippoo's cannon, &c.	..	..	....	14	,,	11

PLATE XI.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Nokára.	Ar.	1198	Tippoo.	51	XI	1
Single Paisah.	Ae.	1227	,,	52	,,	2
Twenty-five Cash.	,,	..	Kṛishṇa Rája.	,,	,,	3
,, ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	4
,, ,,	,,	..	,,	,,	,,	5

PLATE I.

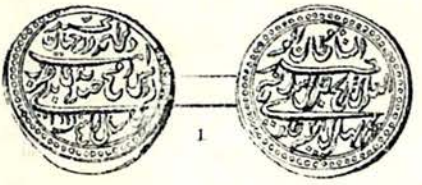


ALEX: BARREN: LITHOG: MADRAS, 1887.

GOLD COINS.

ALEX: BARREN LITHOG: MADRAS 1867.

SILVER COINS.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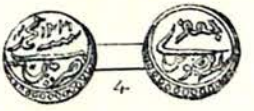
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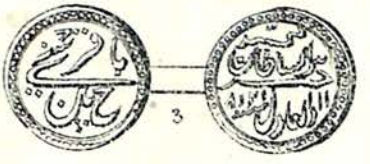
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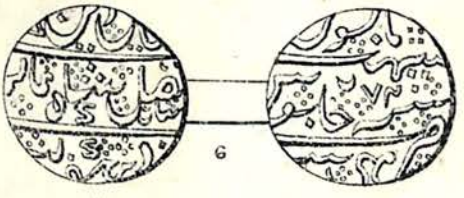
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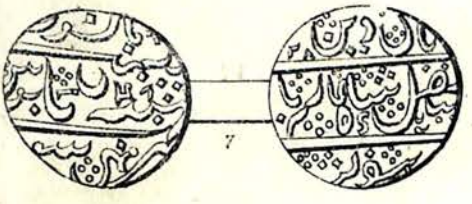
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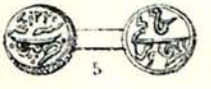
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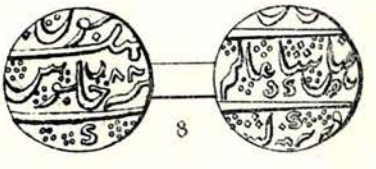
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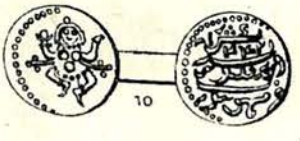
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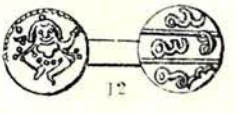
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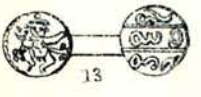
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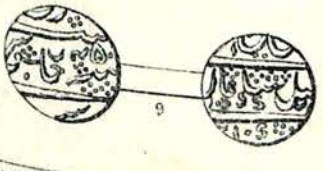
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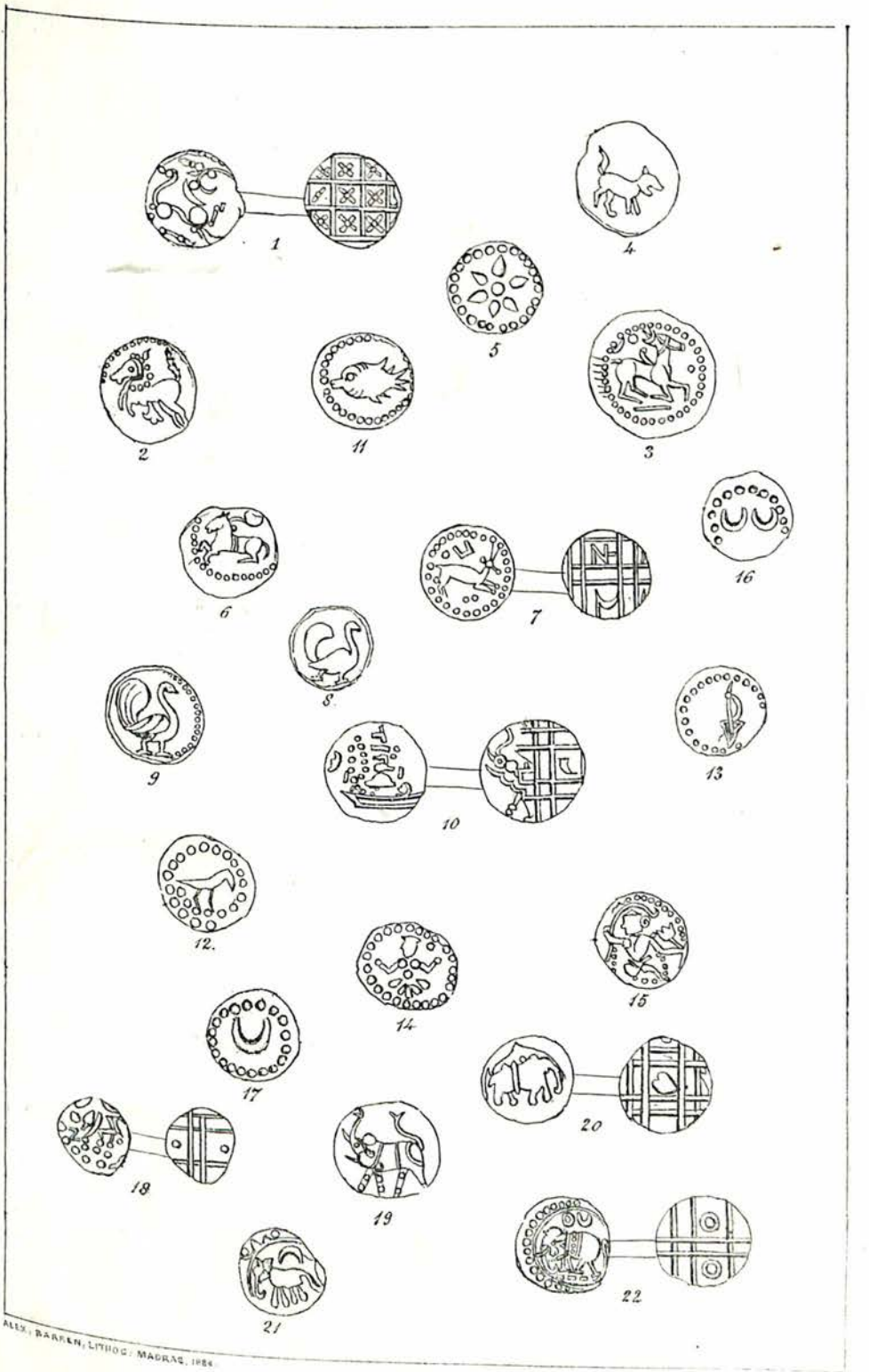
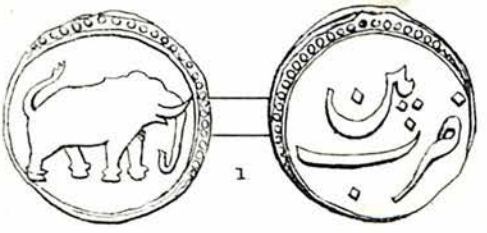
ALEX. BARREN LITOG. MADRAS 1887

SILVER COINS.



ALEX. BARREN, LITHOG. MADRAS. 1854.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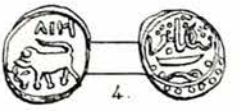
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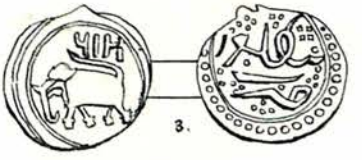
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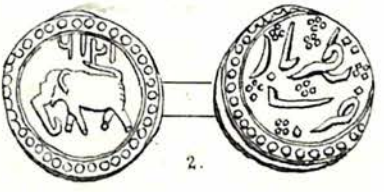
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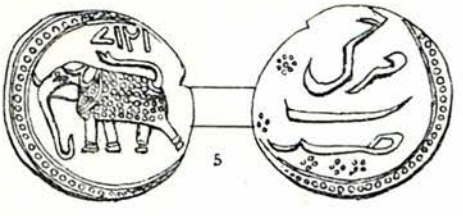
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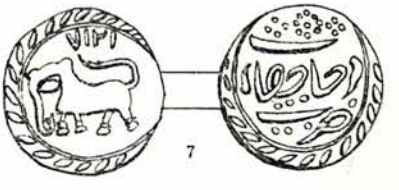
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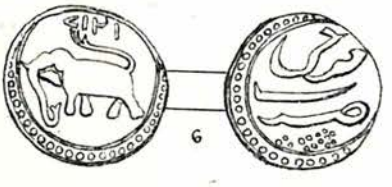
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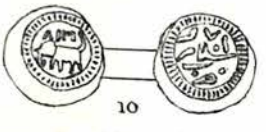
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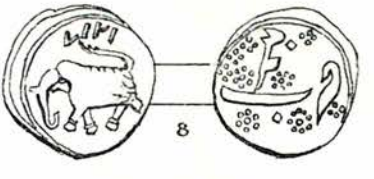
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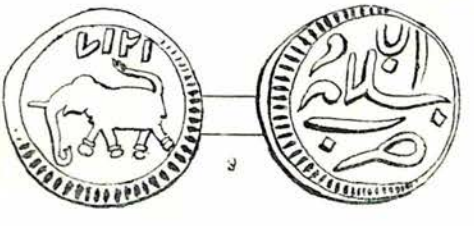
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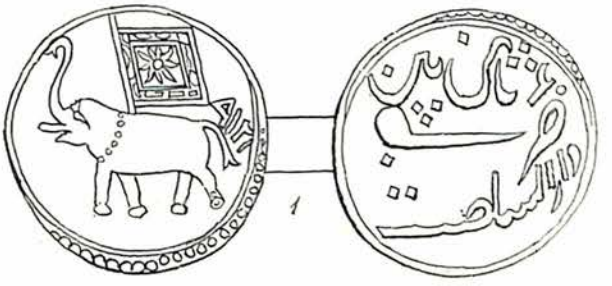
ALEX. BARREN. LITHOG: MADRAS

COPPER COINS.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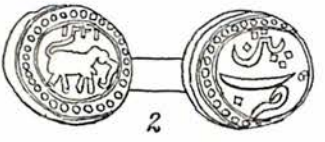
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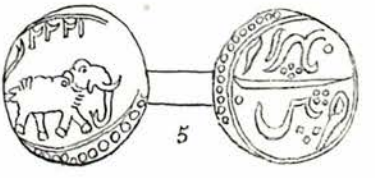
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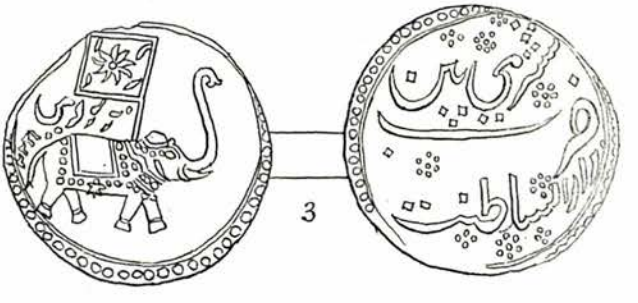
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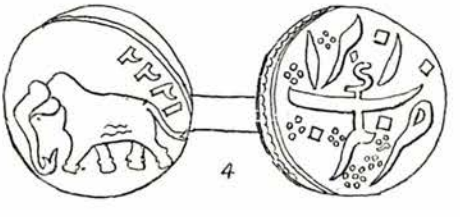
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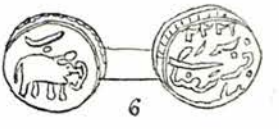
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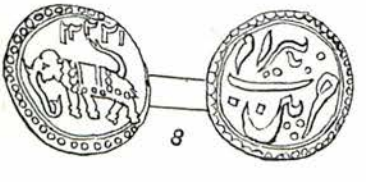
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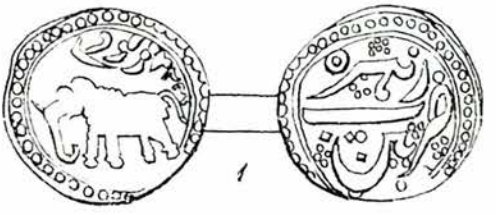
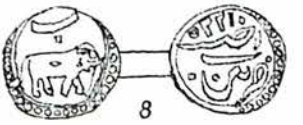
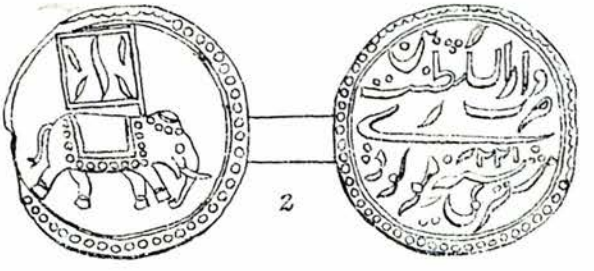
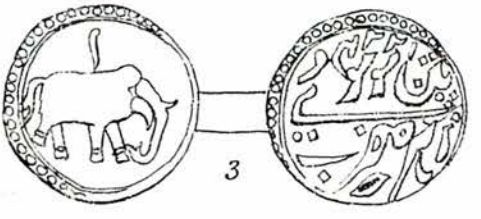
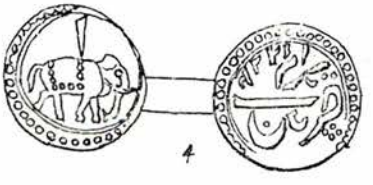
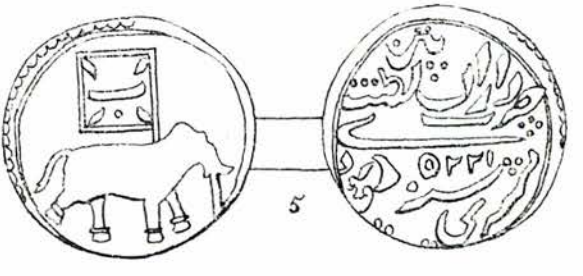






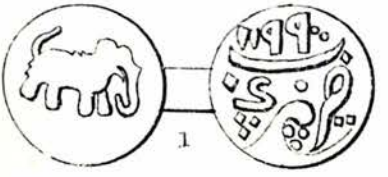






ALEX: BARREN. LITHOG: MADRAS.

COPPER COINS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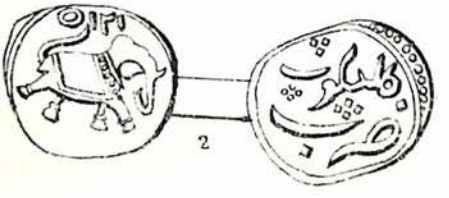
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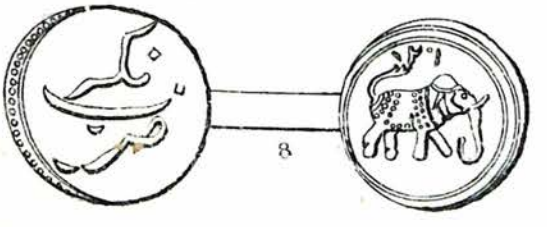
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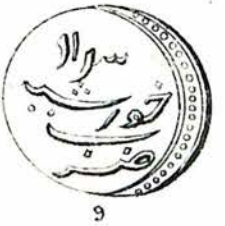
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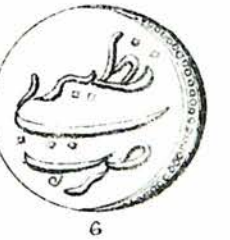
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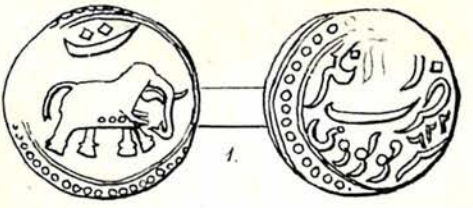
ALEX. BARREN, LITHOG. MADRAS, 1887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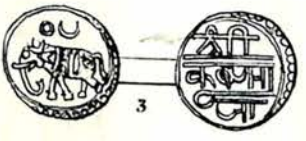
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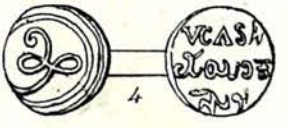
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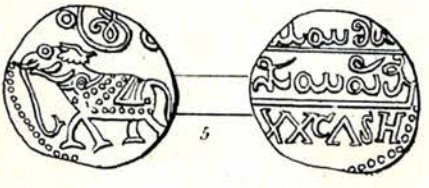
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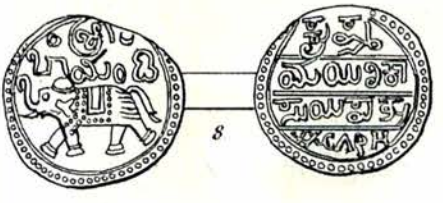
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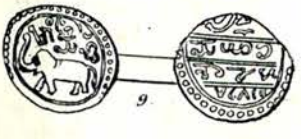
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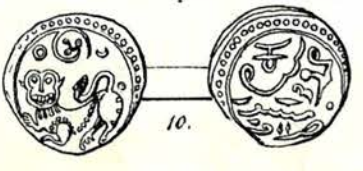
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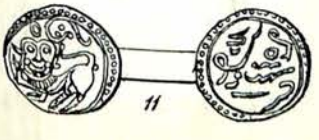
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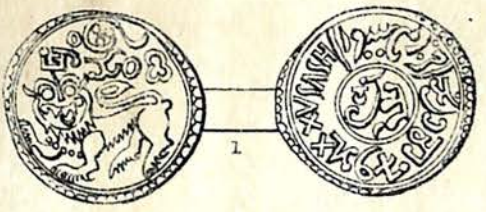
ALEX. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS

COPPER COINS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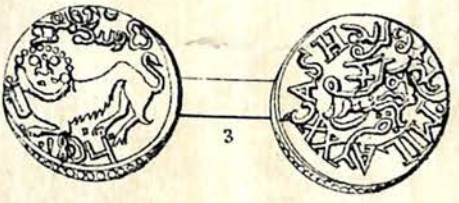
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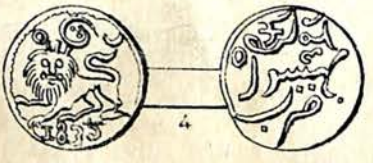
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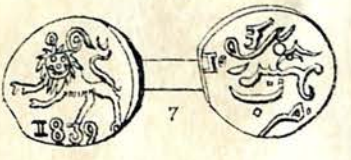
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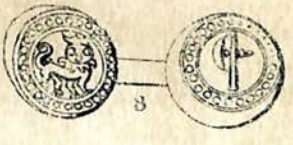
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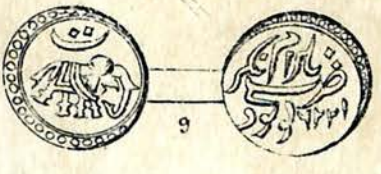
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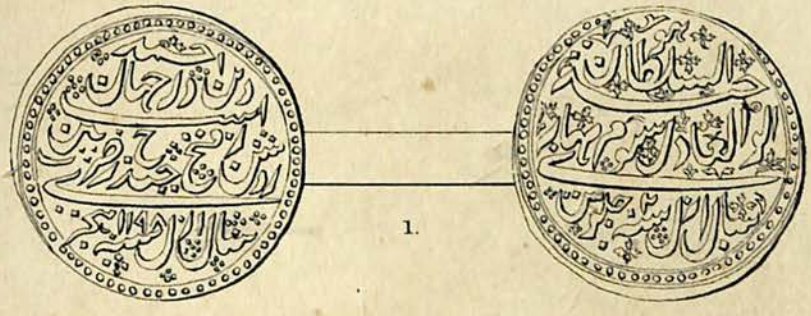
ALEX. BARPEN. LITHO: MADRAS, 1887.

COPPER COINS.

PLATE XI.



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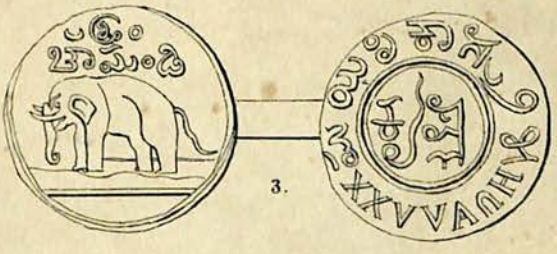

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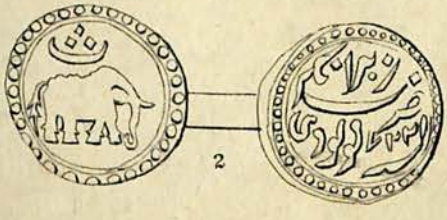

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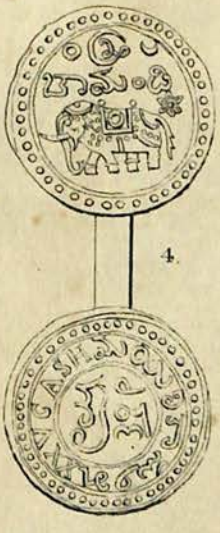

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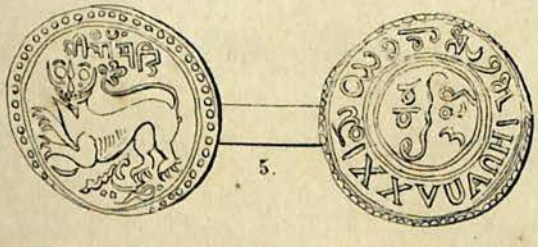

5.

ALEX. BARRON, LITHOG: MADRAS, 1887.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS.

COINS.

CATALOGUE No. 2.

ROMAN, INDO-PORTUGUESE, AND CEYLON.

With One Plate.

BY

EDGAR THURSTON,

SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

Ta - E - 10

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

[PRICE, 10 *annas.*] 1888.

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I.—ROMAN COINS.

ROMAN COINS.

"What! A gold coin amid these jewelled treasures
Why send me such a relic?"—So you say.
'Good to enhance some antiquary's pleasures;
Stamped for dead people in a buried day!"

True now, but look a little! If one ponder
The legend of this piece, its gold may shine
With lustre leaving dull the gems of wonder
Which I did lay in those dear hands of thine.

An aureus of the Roman empire—See!

Edwin Arnold.

I HAVE included in the present catalogue all the types of coins of the Roman Imperial series, which are contained in the museum collection, although the majority of the copper issues were doubtless not discovered in India.

The earliest notice, so far as I am aware, of the discovery of gold Roman coins (aurei) in the Madras Presidency, is contained in a letter from Alexander Davidson, Esq., formerly Governor of Madras, dated July 12, 1787,[1] who writes as follows:—"A peasant near Nelòr, about 100 miles north-west of Madras, was ploughing on the side of a stony craggy hill; his plough was obstructed by some brickwork; he dug and discovered the remains of a small Hindu temple, under which a little pot was found with Roman coins and medals of the second century. He sold them as old gold, and many no doubt were melted, but the Nawáb Amír ul Umará recovered upwards of thirty of them. This happened while I was governor, and I had the choice of two out of the whole. I chose an Adrian and a Faustina. Some of the Trajans were in good preservation. Many of the coins could not have been in circulation; they were all of the purest gold, and many of them as fresh and beautiful as if they had come from the mint but yesterday; some were much defaced and perforated, and had probably been worn as ornaments on the arm, and others pending from the neck."

In 1800 a pot was dug up at Palachy, containing a great many coins of Augustus and Tiberius, which were all of the same weight and value, each weighing 56 grains. Concerning these coins Buchanan says:[2] "One of the kinds is of Augustus. The legend round the head is CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, that is, *Cæsar Augustus, Divi Filius, Pater Patriæ*. Above the reverse, representing two persons standing with two bucklers and spears placed between them; the legend is AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC JVVENT, that is *Augusti Filio, Consule designato, principe juventutis*. Under the figures is written CAESARIA or *Cæsaria*, at some city of which name it has been struck. The other coin is of the same weight and belongs to Tiberius. The legend round the head is TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS—*Tiberius*

[1] Asiatic Researches, 1790, vol. ii, p. 332.
[2] Journey through Mysore, Canara and Malabar, ed. ii, 1870, vol. ii, p. 31.

Cæsar Divi Augusti Filius Augustus. On the reverse, representing a person seated and holding a spear in one hand and a branch in the other is the following legend :—PONTIF MAXIM, or Pontifex Maximus."

In 1806 the following five gold coins, all of different types, were found at Caroor, figured by Colonel Mackenzie, and described some years later by Sir Walter Elliot,[3] viz., "1. AVGVSTVS DIVI F., with a very curious and apparently undescribed reverse like a dog or sow or some large quadruped with its nose to the ground and its tail over its back, below which in the exergue IMP. X; 2. the common type of Tiberius as Pontifex Maximus; 3. of Antonia, CONSTANTIÆ. AVGVSTAE. (Akerman, D.C.I., p. 148, No. 1); 4. two of Claudius; one CONSTANTIÆ. AVGVSTI (Akerman, I. p. 155, No. 2), and the other S.P.Q.R.P.P. OB. C.S. in an oak wreath."

In 1810 a pot full of well-preserved coins of Augustus and Tiberius was dug up at Poláchi in the Coimbatore district, and seven years later a silver coin of Augustus was found in one of the old tombs called *Pandu Culis*, together with a number of irregular-shaped punch-marked "Buddhist coins."[3]

Concerning finds of Roman coins in the Coimbatore district, Mr. R. Sewell says:[4] "It is evident that there was at one time a very considerable commerce between the inhabitants of this district and the Romans, for there have been numerous finds of Roman coins made here. Mr. Walhouse (Ind. Ant. v, 237) thinks that this was in great measure due to the beryl mine at Padiyúr in the Dhárápuram taluk, for the Romans set great store by the beryl, and Pliny declares that the best beryls come from India." On this subject the Rev. Henry Little writes:[5] "He (Mr. Walhouse) says that in the Kangyam taluk (near Dhárápuram) of the Coimbatore district, at a village called Padiyúr, there is an extensive dyke of crystalline porphyritic granite in the gneiss rock; the dyke abounds with masses of quartz with large crystals of the same, as well as felspar, cleavelundite and garnets; the crystals of cleavelundite are remarkably fine, and it often occurs in large masses, in the cavities of which the aqua marina is found in six-sided prisms. Mr. Walhouse gives an account of the enlargement of a well in 1798 and the discovery of these gems; also of a systematic search made by a Mr. Heath in 1819-20, resulting in the securing of 2,196 stones, which weighed 60 seers and were worth £1,200." He then adds "it is highly probable that most of the best aqua marines of the true sea-green color used in modern times in Europe come from this well, and some considerations will now be offered endeavouring to show the probability, at least, that its produce reached Europe in classical times and may have been the object of Roman barter ..... Pliny first conjectured what science has proved that it is but a variety of emerald, and says especially of it (*Nat. Hist.*, Bk. XXXVII, cap. v). The best beryls are those which have the greenness of pure sea water, and come from India, seldom found elsewhere. He also remarks that they are most lustrous when artificially polished hexagonally, not being aware that they occur in six-sided crystals. Now whence came the aqua marines known to Pliny and on which the Greek and Roman engravers exercised their

[3] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1844, vol. xiii, p. 214.
[4] Lists of the Antiquarian Remains in the Presidency of Madras, 1881, vol. i, p. 214.
[5] Madras Christian College Magazine, December 1883, pp. 344-6.

skill ? . In modern times the gem besides occurring in the Indian well has been found in America (North and South), in Siberia, and at a few places scattered over Europe, particularly at Limoges in France. America and Siberia may be excluded from the sources of ancient supply. The localities in Europe are in regions little known to the Romans and unmentioned by Pliny, who had the best means of information. It is unknown in Ceylon. Its ancient origin seems therefore limited, as Pliny says it was, to India, and there it is only known to occur at the locality in Coimbatore described in this note, where moreover the gem is distinguished by the true sea-green color specified by Pliny; elsewhere it is bluish or muddy in tint. It must be added too that most of the finds of Roman coins have been within a radius of 30 miles of this well, and it has been stated to me that between that locality and the west coast there are plenty of Roman coins, both silver and gold, owned by cultivators who now and then dispose of one or two of them when they go to any distant place to a festival."

I have been informed by Mr. Henry Sullivan, and the fact is recorded by Mr. R. Sewell [6] that, when his father, Mr. John Sullivan, was digging the foundations of the house on the hill to the south of the lake at Ootacamund, now called Bishopsdown, about the year 1827, he discovered a gold Roman coin, which passed into the possession of Sir Walter Elliot; and it is noted by Mr. Sewell that in the valley behind Bishopsdown and Fernhill, called by the natives Púnthat, are some ancient gold workings.

In 1838 an aureus of Trajan in fine preservation was picked up by a woman gathering sticks on the side of a stony hill near the village of Athiral in the Chitwail taluk of the Cuddapah district.

Obverse.—Head of Trajan. IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR. P.

Reverse.—A soldier with a spear over his shoulder, marching to the right. COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO. PRINC.

A solidus of Zeno was found in company with three or four of the pagodas, called Animitti, from their bearing the impression of an elephant, and with several silver coins of the type figured by Prinsep as No. 9 of his Ceylon series,[7] at the foot of an insulated hill in the Tirumangalum taluk of the province of Madura in May 1839. The type of the Roman coin, which has been pierced to be worn as an ornament, bears the armed bust of the emperor, with D.N. ZENO. PERP. AVG. and the type of Victory holding a long cross. VICTORIA. AVG.G.G. θ. In the exergue CONOB.[8]

Still more recently in June 1840 a hoard of Roman aurei was discovered at the village of Darphal, about 15 miles from Sholapoor. They were contained in a small earthen lota, and only eighteen were secured, chiefly of the reign of Severus, but a few also of Antoninus, Commodus, Lucius Verus, and Geta. Drawings of a few have been seen, and some of these prove to be rare types, such as Severus,

ADVENTVI. AVG. FELICISSIMO.
FELICITAS. SAECVLI
FORTVNAE. REDVCI.
PROVIDENTIA. Medusa's head.

[6] Op. cit., vol. i, p. 226.
[7] Journ. As. Soc., Beng., 1837, vol. vi, p. 298, pl. 20.
[8] No. 1 of Akerman's Des. Cat., ii, p. 381.

One of the emperors on horseback spearing a lion appears to refer to a type of Commodus (Akerman, No. 99), but the legend is illegible in the drawing. There is also a specimen of Lucius Verus with the type of Æsculapius, and SALVTI. AVG. V. S.P.Q.R. TR. POT. III. COS. II.[9]

"In the month of May 1842, after a heavy fall of rain, an earthen pot was discovered in a piece of waste land belonging to the village of Vellaloor, about four miles to the east of the town of Coimbatore, which on examination was found to be filled with silver coins. When brought to the Collector, they were found to be Roman Denarii, 522 in number, chiefly of the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, with a few of Caligula and Claudius. The earthen vessel in which they had lain was like the common terra-cotta *lota* of the present time. It was broken to pieces in the scramble of the finders to possess themselves of its contents. Vellaloor is not known to be remarkable as a place of importance either in ancient or modern times.

"Only eleven different types were found to occur in the large number of coins above mentioned.

1. *Obverse.*—Head of Augustus ..... 134 examples.
   CAES. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE.
   Reverse.—The Pontifical instruments, and two bucklers between the standing figures of Caius and Lucius.
   C. L. CAESARIS. AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT.

2. Head of Augustus .... 1 example.
   AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F.
   Diana Venetrix.
   IMP. X.

3. Head of Tiberius ..... 378 examples.
   TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS.
   The emperor seated in a chair.
   PONTIF. MAXIM.

4. Head of Drusus senior ... 1 example.
   NERO. CLAVDIUS. DRVSVS. GERMANICUS. IMP.
   A triumphal arch; on the frieze, DE. GERMANIS.

5. Head of Germanicus (son of the above) ..... 1 example.
   GERMANICUS. CAES. P.C. CAES. AVG. GERM.
   Head of Caligula.
   C. CAES. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT. III. COS. II.

6. Head of Agrippina ..... 1 example.
   AGRIPPINA. MAT. CAES. AVG. GERM.
   Head of Caligula.
   C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT.

7. Head of Caligula ..... 1 example.
   C. CAES. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT.
   Radiated head between two stars.

8. Head of Claudius ... 1 example.
   TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. P.
   Female seated.
   CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTI.

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[9] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1844, vol. xiii, p. 215.

9. Head of Claudius . . . . . 1 example.
DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. AVGVSTVS.
A carpentum drawn by four horses.
In the exergue EX. S.C.

10. Head of Claudius . . . 2 examples.
TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. VI. IMP. XI.
Victory pointing with a caduceus to a serpent.
PACI. AVGVSTAE.

11. Head of Claudius. . . . 1 example.
CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. POT. IMP. X.
An oak wreath, within which. S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB. C.S." [10]

As regards the same find of coins Mr. M. J. Walhouse says: [11] "This discovery took place just before I joined the district. I took casts of some of the coins, which by order of Government were sent to Madras—whether there melted in the mint or reserved in the museum I know not. The coins were doubtless all of well-known and 'edited' types; a short description may, however, be archæologically interesting. Of the 522, there were 134 bearing the head of Augustus with inscription CAES. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE, on the reverse a trophy of arms between two standing figures and legend C.L. CAESARIS. AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. JVVENT; and 378 bore the head of Tiberius with inscription TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS, on the reverse the emperor seated, with PONTIF. MAXIM. Of the remainder, two bore the head of Claudius and legend TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. VI. IMP. XI, on the reverse a winged figure pointing with a wand to a snake, and inscription PACI. AVGVSTAE; another bore the head of Claudius with DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. AVGVSTVS, on the reverse a chariot drawn by four horses abreast, with letters EX. S. C. There were two other types of Claudius, one bearing on the reverse a female seated, the other a wreath enclosing letters; and two coins of Caligula bearing the emperor's head, on the reverse of one a head surrounded with rays. A single example bore a head of Augustus with AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. and on the reverse Diana carrying a spear, accompanied by a deer or hound, and legend IMP. X. Two remaining types were indistinct, one bearing a sort of arch."

In his *Remarks on some lately discovered Roman gold coins* (1851), Captain Drury says: [12] "A most interesting discovery of a large quantity of ancient Roman gold coins has lately been made in the neighbourhood of Cannanore on the Malabar coast, not only remarkable for the numbers found (amounting to some hundreds) but also for their wonderful state of preservation. Many appear almost as fresh as on the day they were struck—the outline of the figures is so sharp and distinct, and the inscriptions so clear and legible. With very few exceptions, they are all of gold, and of the age of Imperial Rome from Augustus downwards, several of them being coeval with the earliest days of the Christian era. From what we have been able to learn regarding their first appearance, it seems that a few were brought into the town of Calicut and offered for sale in the bazaar by some poor natives, who, naturally supposing from their shining appearance, that they were worth perhaps some trifle, gladly bartered them away for a

[10] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1844, vol. xiii, p. 212.
[11] Indian Antiquities, 1876, vol. v, p. 239, foot-note.
[12] Journ. As. Soc., Beng., 1852, vol. xx, pp. 371–387.

day's feed of rice. The coins, however, speedily found their way among those who were not long in estimating their real value, and the natives, finding that some importance was attached to the glittering metal, began to rise in their demands, and at length sold them for one, five, ten, and subsequently, for fourteen rupees the coin. The purity of the gold especially attracted the notice of the jewellers and the wealthier natives, who purchased them for the purpose of having them melted down for trinkets and ornaments, and many, it is to be regretted, have been irretrievably lost in this way. The secrecy at first so carefully maintained by the natives in respect to the spot whence they brought them rose in proportion to the eagerness with which the coins were bought up, and for a long time all endeavours proved fruitless in ascertaining the precise locality wherein they were found. It now appears that they were accidentally discovered in the search for gold dust, by the gradual clearing away of the soil on the slope of a small hill in the neighbourhood of Kottayem, a village about ten miles to the eastward of Cannanore. A brass vessel was also found, in which many of the coins were deposited. For a length of time the numbers appear to have been very great, and it has been stated that no less than five cooly-loads of gold coins were dug out of the same spot.....It is impossible to make any correct calculation as to the numbers which have actually been found, but it might be mentioned that about eighty or ninety have come into the possession of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and still a greater quantity has been collected and preserved by General Cullen, Resident in Travancore, while even after the lapse of more than a year from their first discovery they are still procurable from the natives in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry and Calicut. The most numerous examples which occur are those of the reign of Tiberius, and next to that emperor, those of Nero. It is not a little remarkable that both among these aurei as well as among the denarii alluded to as discovered at Coimbatore, 1842, the examples of coins of the Emperor Tiberius should in both instances have been more frequent than any other, although this may in some manner be accounted for when we consider that the reign of Tiberius extended over a period of twenty-three years—a long time in comparison with that of the other emperors except Augustus."

Translation of a native letter, descriptive of the locality, and first discovery of the coins.

Tellicherry, December 16, 1850.

"Agreeably to my last note, I now beg to furnish you with the information of the discovery of gold coins here. About three years ago certain Syrians residing at Keelaloor Dashom in Palashy Amsham of the Cotiacum taluk were in the habit of collecting gold from the bed of the river Vaniencudavoo (by taking the sand and sifting it), which was between Keelaloor Dashom and Vengador. One day, whilst they were engaged in digging the bed of the river, a number of gold coins was found in a part where there was a mixture of sand and mud. These were lying buried in the ground, but not in a vessel. A great quantity was taken, but nobody knows how many. Some suppose that these might have been buried here in bags, which have been destroyed. At

a distance of ten koles east of this, there is a garden belonging to some low caste people who always reside there. During the hot season there is water to a man's depth, whilst in the monsoon there is depth equal to four or five men. The stream runs through one side of the dry bed of the river, whilst the other is so filled up with sand that it is like an island. Below this island on the other side there is another current resembling a small canal, which is the place whence the coins are taken. Certain Maplamars of Curvoye taluk hearing of the discovery of gold at this canal proceeded thither and tried to collect some, and it is said that they also got some coins. Although what these people got is not so much as taken formerly by others, nobody knows what was the exact quantity. About the year 964 (1788 A.D.) it is supposed that certain Gentoo inhabitants of Coorg or Mysore were in the habit of trading in these parts. This being the time of war, some wealthy merchants might have, from competent reasons, cast their gold coins into the river. There is no story of a wealthy man having ever resided in any of the adjacent villages."

DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS.

Augustus born 63 B.C., died 14 A.D.; reigned 58 years.

1. *Obverse.*—AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. Head of emperor.
   Reverse.—IMP. XIII. Two figures, one seated.
2. *Obverse.*—Head of emperor. No inscription.
   Reverse.—CAESAR. AVGVS. Triumphal quadriga.
3. *Obverse.*—AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. Head of emperor.
   Reverse.—AVGVS.; rest illegible. Equestrian figure galloping.
4. *Obverse.*—CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE. Head of emperor.
   Reverse.—AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRINC.
   IVVENT. L. CAESARIS. Two figures of Caius and Lucius; standing between them are two shields on the ground.

The inscription on the reverse of this coin would run thus: *Caius et Lucius Cæsares Augusti filii, Consules designati, principes juventutis.* Caius and Lucius were the grandsons of Augustus, upon whom was bestowed the title of *Principes juventutis*, and it was subsequently conferred upon the probable successor to the throne when he first entered upon public life. Tacitus explains this when he says: "Nam genitos Agrippâ, Caium ac Lucium, in familiam Cæsarum induxerat; nec dum positâ puerili prætextâ, *Principes juventutis* appelari, destinari consules," &c.,—Tac. Ann., 1, 3. See also Suet. in Aug. Cap. 64 et seqq. The origin of the designation "Pater Patriæ" given to Augustus by universal consent is thus described by Suetonius (in Aug. Cap. 58). Valerius Messala leaving the Senate House, said "bonum faustumque sit tibi, domuique tuæ, Cæsar Auguste, Senatus te consentiens cum populo Romano consalutat Patriæ Patrem."

Tiberius born 42 B.C., died 38 A.D.; reigned 23 years.

5. *Obverse.*—TI. CAES. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. PONTIF. MAX. Head of emperor.
   Reverse.—Figure of Clemency. A spear in one hand and olive branch in the other.
6. *Obverse.*—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head of emperor.

Reverse.—DIVVS. AVGVST. DIVI. F. Head of emperor surmounted with a star. The star was used as a symbol of the protection of heaven.

Claudius born 10 B.C., died 54 A.D.; reigned 14 years.

7. *Obverse.*—DIVVS. CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—EX. S.C. A triumphal quadriga.

[13] 8. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TRIB. POT. P.P. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—AGRIPPINAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Agrippina, representing a young female.

The inscription on the obverse would run thus: "Tiberius, Claudius Cæsar, Augustus, Germanicus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiæ potestate, Pater Patriæ." There were two celebrated persons bearing the name of Agrippina; one was niece of Tiberius and mother of Caligula, the other was mother of Nero. The image on this coin is that of the former.

9. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. IV. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—IM.; rest illegible. A bridge, and figure seated.

May not this coin commemorate the building of the celebrated Claudian aqueduct, which bears the emperor's name to this day, and is yet in use at Rome, though partly in ruins?

10. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. XI. IMP. P.P. COS. V. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB. C.S. The former is enclosed in a wreath or garland.

This would run: "Tiberius, Claudius, Cæsar, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiæ potestatis undecimo (anno), Imperator, Pater Patriæ, Consulatûs quinto (anno). Senatus, Populusque Romanus, Pater Patriæ, ob cives servatos." The device of a civic crown is very frequently met with. This was usually bestowed upon those who had saved the life of a Roman citizen. The senate in bestowing honors upon Augustus decreed that a civic crown should be hung from the top of his house, and this honor having been assumed by the later emperors, a crown of oak leaves with *ob cives servatos* in the centre is often found on the reverse of coins in those Imperial times.

11. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. P. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—EX. S.C. OB. C.S. Enclosed in wreath as above.

"Ex Senatus consulto" began to be invariably used on coins in the reign of Augustus. A few republican coins are found with the same initials.

12. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB. C.S. Encircled with wreath.

13. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P.X. IMP. P.P. *Head of* emperor.
Reverse.—PACI. AVGVSTAE. *Winged figure of Victory.*

14. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. *Head of emperor.*
Reverse.—PRAETOR. RECEPT. Emblem of concord representing two figures joining hands.

15. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Head of emperor.

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[13] Now in the cabinet of Captain Tufnell.

Reverse.—DE. BRITANN. Triumphal arch. Emperor mounted, with trophies.[14]

A most interesting coin representing the arch erected by a decree of the Senate to the Emperor Claudius on the final subjugation of Britain. It was in the year 43 A.D. that the Emperor Claudius sent over a large force to conquer the island, which he subsequently joined himself, Vespasian, afterwards emperor, being his second in command. This triumphal arch no longer exists, and, were it not for the representation of it on coins, we should have remained in ignorance of its ever having been erected.

Caligula born 12 A.D., died 41 A.D.; reigned 3 years 10 months.

16. *Obverse.*—C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—AGRIPPINAE. MAT. CAES. AVG. GERM. Head of Agrippina.
The name of Caligula never appears on his coins and Caius is always expressed by C.

The above coin was struck in honor of his mother, Agrippina.

17. *Obverse.*—C. CAESAR. AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—GERMANICVS. CAES. P.C. CAES. AVG. GERM. Head of Germanicus.

A coin struck in honor of his father, Germanicus.

Drusus born 38 B.C., died 8 B.C.

18. *Obverse.*—NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERM. AVGVSTVS. IMP. Head of Drusus.
Reverse.—DE GERMAN. Triumphal arch, surmounted with equestrian figure commemorative of the victories of Drusus in Germany.

19. *Obverse.*—NERONI. CLAVDIO. DRVSO. GERM. COS. DESIGN. Head of the young Drusus.
Reverse.—EQVESTER. ORDO. PRINCIPI. JVVENT.

Drusus was made consul 9 B.C. The "ordo equestris" established 123 B.C. Those who were admitted into the equestrian order enjoyed several privileges apart from the rest of the citizens, such as their distinction of seats in public assemblies, &c.

Nero born 37 A.D., died 68 A.D.; reigned 14 years.

20. *Obverse.*—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. ..... IV. P.P. EX. S.C. Figure holding a spear.

21. *Obverse.*—NERO. CAESAR AVG. IMP. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P.X. COS. IV. P.P. EX. S.C. Armed warrior.

22. *Obverse.*—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. IV. P.P. EX. S.C. Encircled in wreath.

23. *Obverse.*—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P.V. COS. IV. P.P. EX. S.C. Armed warrior.

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[14] Concerning this coin Sir Edwin Arnold says ("India revisited" 1886, p. 260): "Among the curious treasures of the (Madras) Museum, which the Governor (Sir M. E. Grant Duff) has greatly developed, is a golden coin of Claudius, the Emperor, struck to commemorate the conquest of Britain, and discovered in excavating a foundation near Madras. What chapters of fancy might be written about this *aureus*, which thus strangely links the past and present of England's history, and came, perhaps, to India in the scrip of St. Thomas!"

24. *Obverse.*—NERONI. CLAVD. DIVI. F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. POT. EX. S.C. Encircled in wreath.
Reverse.—AGRIPP. AVG. DIVI. CLAVD. NERONIS. CAES. MAT.; rest illegible. Two heads, male and female.

25. *Obverse.*—ANTONIA AVGVSTA. Head of Antonia.
Reverse.—SACERDOS. DIVI. AVGVSTI. Two torches in upright position.

Antonia, daughter of Marc Antony, was born 38 B.C. and was married to Drusus Nero. The inscription on the reverse of this coin may allude to the custom of priestesses (sacerdotes) or flamens being appointed after the deification of the emperors to superintend their worship at Rome and elsewhere.

Antoninus Pius born 86 A.D., died 161 A.D.; reigned 23 years.

26. *Obverse.*—ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—P.M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IV. P.P. A temple.

This temple may perhaps bear some allusion to that decreed by the senate to Antoninus' wife, Faustina, after her death.

Additional.

27. *Obverse.*—CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—TI. CAESAR. AVG. F. TR. POT. XV. Triumphal quadriga.

28. *Obverse.*—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—IMP. VII. TR. POT. XVII. Triumphal quadriga.

29. *Obverse.*—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. Head of emperor.
Reverse.—CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTAE. Female figure seated."

As regards the coins referred to above as being in the possession of the Rajah of Travancore, these are described by Bishop Caldwell, who says:[15] "Of the coins described, all belong to the reigns of the first five Roman emperors.

All are in good preservation with the exception of Nos. 3 and 4, which are partially obliterated. A duplicate of No. 10 is also considerably worn. Several of the coins appear as fresh as if they had but recently issued from the mint. One cannot omit noticing the beauty of the design and execution apparent in several of them, particularly the heads of Antonia and Agrippina, and the distinct and striking individuality of all the heads.

It would be very desirable to endeavour to collect and examine the whole of the coins discovered near Calicut (of which these are a portion, and) which are said to have numbered several hundreds, all gold coins, and all, it is supposed, Roman imperial aurei. If this could be done, the number of examples of each type could be ascertained, undescribed types might be discovered, and a conjecture could be formed *at* what time, or at least, *after* what time, the coins were concealed where they have been found. As far as appears at present, they *may* have been concealed about A.D. 70. If an opinion can be formed from the worn or fresh appearance of the coins, as compared with their earlier or later date, and the absence of all coins later than the reign of Nero, it would

[15] A description of Roman Imperial aurei found near Calicut on the Malabar coast, and now in the possession of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.—*Trevandrum Government Press*, 1851.

appear that they could not have remained in circulation after A.D. 70, and probably not so long.

From the conquest of Egypt by the Romans about B.C. 30 till the decline of their power, Roman merchants traded extensively with India, and especially with the towns on the Malabar coast, to which they learned to sail direct with the monsoon from the ports of the Red Sea.

Having few commodities that would be considered valuable in India to exchange for silks and muslins, gems and spices, ivory and steel, they were obliged to pay for the greater part of their purchases in specie. Roman coins were in consequence introduced into India so plentifully that they appear to have formed part of the ordinary currency of the country, and even the *name* of the Roman "*Denarius*" has survived to our own day in that of the Indian "*Dinar*."

The beauty of the Roman coins, as compared with those of the Hindu princes, contributed to their diffusion throughout all parts of India, and was, perhaps, the principal cause of their preservation. The ordinary Hindu coins were without hesitation broken up to be made into jewellery, but the Roman coins must have been considered by many as jewels in themselves [16], and carefully preserved accordingly.

As the coins in question were discovered in the interior of the country (it is said in the bed of a river), it appears improbable that the persons who concealed them were themselves Roman merchants; but they may have been native agents of the Roman merchants, or persons extensively engaged in trade at the time the Romans maintained their intercourse with India.

Money and valuables were concealed on emergencies of various kinds, but especially on the breaking out of war between two neighbouring princes. Only one or two persons would be acquainted with the place of concealment, and, if it happened that they were killed in the war, or through the continuance of hostilities unable to return to the place, their secret died with them, and it was reserved for well-diggers or miners, for the action of rain, or changes in the course of rivers, to bring the hidden wealth to light."

The following coins are described by Bishop Caldwell:—

No. I.—Coin of the Emperor Augustus.

Obverse.—AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. Head of Augustus, crowned with laurel.
Reverse.—IMP. XI. Diana Venetrix, a figure of the goddess Diana, represented as a huntress.

No. II.—Coin of Drusus senior, step-son of Augustus.

Obverse.—NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERMANICVS. IMP. Head of Drusus crowned with laurel.
Reverse.—DE. GERMANIS. A triumphal arch decked with military trophies, on which stands an equestrian figure of Drusus.

No. III.—Coin of Caius, grandson and adopted heir of Augustus.

Obverse.—AVGVSTVS. DIVI. G.F. Head of Augustus, crowned with laurel.
Reverse.—C. CAESAR. AVGVSTI. F. An equestrian figure of Caius, the horse at full speed; infantry standards in the background.

[16] I have seen an aureus on the neck of a cooly woman, who was carrying a portmanteau up the Shevaroy Ghât. *Auct.*

No. IV.—Coin of Caius, referred to above, and his younger brother Lucius, grandsons and adopted heirs of Augustus.

Obverse.—CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE. Head of Augustus, crowned with laurel.

Reverse.—Standing figures of Caius and Lucius, each holding a shield and spear, with sacerdotal instruments in the background. Under the figures, C. L. CAESARES; over AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRIN. IVVENT.

No. V.—Coin of Tiberius.

Obverse.—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head of Tiberius.

Reverse.—DIVI. F. DIVVS. AVGVST. Head of Augustus, surmounted with a star.

No. VI.—Coin of Tiberius.

Obverse.—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head of Tiberius.

Reverse.—PONTIF. MAXIM. A sitting figure of the emperor, holding in one hand a staff, in the other a leafy branch.

No. VII.—Coin of Caligula.

Obverse.—C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT. Head of Caligula, with laurel wreath.

Reverse.—GERMANICUS. CAES. P.C. CAES. AVG. GERM. Head of Germanicus, son of Drusus and Antonia, and father of the Emperor Caligula.

No. VIII.—Coin of Antonia, wife of Drusus, grandmother of the Emperor Caligula, and mother of the Emperor Claudius.

Obverse.—ANTONIA AVGVSTA. Head of Antonia.

Reverse.—SACERDOS. DIVI. AVGVSTI. Two torches.

No. IX.—Coin of Antonia.

Obverse.—ANTONIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Antonia, crowned with a cereal wreath.

Reverse.—CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTI. A standing female figure, emblematic of Constancy, leaning on a staff and holding a cornucopia.

No. X.—Coin of Claudius.

Obverse.—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. IIII. Head of Claudius, crowned with laurel.

Reverse.—IMPER. RECEPT. A representation of the Prætorian camp at Rome, on the tribunal of which is a sitting figure of the emperor.

No. XI [17].—Coin of Claudius.

Obverse.—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. IIII. Head of Claudius, crowned with laurel.

Reverse.—PACI. AVGVSTAE. A figure of Victory with a caduceus, before whom a serpent is retreating.

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[17] Another coin in the collection similar to this one, but of different mintage, has on the obverse TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P.X. IMP. P.P.

No. XII.—Coin of Claudius.

Obverse.—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Head of Claudius, crowned with laurel.
Reverse.—CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTI. A sitting female figure.

No. XIII[18].—Coin of Claudius.

Obverse.—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P.X. IMP. P.P. Head of Claudius, crowned with laurel.
Reverse.—S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB. C.S. A wreath of oak leaves (the civic crown).

No. XIV[19].—Coin of Agrippina, wife of the Emperor Claudius.

Obverse.—AGRIPPINÆ. AVGVSTAE. Head of Agrippina.
Reverse.—TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TRIB. POT. P.P. Head of Claudius, with the usual wreath.

No. XV.—Coin of Nero.

Obverse.—NERONI. CLAVDIO. DRVSO. GERM. COS. DESIGN. Youthful head of Nero.
Reverse.—EQESTER. ORDO. PRINCIPI. JVVENT. A shield.

No. XVI.—Coin of Nero.

Obverse.—NERO. CLAUD. CAES. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINC. JVVENT. Youthful head of Nero.
Reverse.—SACERD. COOPT. IN. OMNI. CONL. SVPRA. NVM. EX. S.C.[20] The lituus, tripod, and other sacerdotal instruments.

No. XVII.—Coin of Claudius, *struck after his death.*

Obverse.—DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. AVGVSTVS. Head of Claudius.
Reverse.—EX. S.C. A carpentum drawn by four horses.

No. XVIII.—Coin of Nero and his mother, Agrippina.

Obverse.—NERO. CLAVD. DIVI. F. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. COS. Heads of Nero and Agrippina.
Reverse.—AGRIPPA. AVG. DIVI. CLAVD. NERONIS. CAES. MATER. A car drawn by four elephants, in which are seated two soldiers, one of whom has his helmet elevated on the point of his spear.

No. XIX.—Coin of Nero.

Obverse.—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of Nero, without the usual laurel wreath.
Reverse.—A cereal wreath, within which EX. S.C.; round the margin PONTIF. MAX. TR. P.VI. COS. IIII. P.P.

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[18] There are six coins in the collection similar to this, but varying from the XI to XVI year of Tribunitian power.
[19] There is another coin similar to this in the collection, but struck apparently from a different die.
[20] "Admitted as supernumerary priest into every college by decree of the Senate."

No. XX[21].—Coin of Nero.

Obverse.—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of Nero without a wreath.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. P.P. COS. IIII. P.P. Figure of a Roman soldier, holding in his hands some kind of orb, surrounded with a flat rim.

No. XXI.—Coin of Nero.

Obverse.—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of Nero without a wreath.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P.P. Across the coin EX. S.C. A female figure resting on a long-jointed staff or spear-shaft, holding in her right hand three darts.

No. XXII.—Coin of Nero.

Obverse.—NERO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. Head of Nero, without a wreath.
Reverse.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VIII. COS. IIII. P.P. Across the coin EX. SC. A standing figure of a soldier leaning on his spear.

"The next important discovery of gold coins," Dr. Bidie writes,[22] "took place in the Madura district in a piece of waste land near the village of Caliempootoor in the Iyempully taluk in the year 1856.[23] Two tank-diggers, while excavating brick-earth there, came upon an earthen pot, about the size of a mango, containing 63 coins of the Roman emperors. The pot was found about 1½ feet below the surface of the ground and near the bank of the river Shunmoogum Naddy, which is adjacent to the boundary of the Madura and Coimbatore districts. Before the authorities became aware of the discovery, 6 of the coins were made away with by the finders. The Government then directed that the whole of the remaining 57 should be purchased and sent to Madras, but only 28 were ultimately received, the remainder having been sold or lost in the Madura district. This is much to be regretted, as it is not improbable that, amongst those which were kept back, there may have been coins of dynasties not represented in the museum. The Madura coins form the chief portion of the Roman series in the museum." Concerning this series, Dr. Bidie writes further[24]: "The whole of the (gold) Roman coins in the museum belong to the *Imperial series* and extend from Drusus (B.C. 8) to Commodus, who ascended the throne 180 A.D. The following is a list of the emperors, etc., to whose reigns the coins belong:—

Drusus, senior (consul)	— 8	B.C.	
Tiberius	14— 37	A.D.	
Caligula	37— 41	,,	
Claudius	41— 54	,,	
Nero	54— 68	,,	
Domitian	81— 96	A.D.	
Nerva	96— 98	,,	
Trajan	98—117	,,	
Hadrian	117—138	,,	
Commodus	180—193	,,	

[21] There is a coin similar to this in the collection, but struck, apparently, when Tribune for the tenth time, and from an improved die.

[22] Catalogue of Coins in the Madras Museum, 1874, p. 2.

[23] "About the same time three washerwomen of Karur, while searching for Fuller's earth, came upon a large chatty containing some hundreds, if not thousands, of *denarii*. There were five or six Madras measures of them. They were sold to Chetties for half their weight in rupees, and the finders have bought themselves land and built good houses with the proceeds. I cannot hear that a single *denarius* remained unmelted. 'My informant believes that most of them were like an Augustus I showed him."—The Rev. Henry Little, Madras Christian College Magazine, December 1883, p. 338.

[24] l.c., p. 5.

It will be observed that there are two breaks in the series, viz., from 68 to 81 A.D., and again from 138 to 180 A.D. On the whole, however, we have reason to be thankful for these rare and interesting records of the past, and it is quite within the range of possibility that the gaps may, in the course of time, be duly filled up by future finds of hidden treasure. . As the collection stands even now, it looks so complete that one might almost suppose the coins had been carried to the East in the cabinet of some ancient coin collector, instead of having been introduced for purposes of commerce. It is to be regretted that there are no coins of the emperors who succeeded Commodus and reigned until the upper empire ceased and the anarchy of the thirty tyrants began."

In 1878 a find of Roman coins was made near Karur in the Coimbatore district, concerning which the Rev. Henry Little writes as follows[25]:—"One afternoon, last August (1882), while busy in my study, a native friend entered and placed on my table six small pieces of flat metal, almost round and a little larger than four-anna pieces, very black-looking, and much covered with earthy matter. To the inquiry what are these, an answer to the effect that they might be old Indian coins was returned, and then other matters were talked about. During this conversation one of the pieces of medal was rubbed quite mechanically a few times over the cloth on the table, and, when my eye next fell upon it, in silvery sheen and in somewhat antique Roman characters there appeared to my astonished gaze the letters MAX .... PONT. I at once saw that the black lumps in my hand were Roman coins, and when they had been cleaned by acid and 'the image and superscription' brought out there was no further room for doubt. I learnt that a Sowcar had about a hundred of these coins, and arrangements were made to obtain possession of them as expeditiously as possible. It seems they were dug up by a famine cooly in 1878 while engaged in deepening a water-course near Karur in the Coimbatore district, and that there were about 500 of them in an earthen pot. Two-thirds were melted to make bangles and what fell to me was the remainder.

"My Roman coins are silver *denarii*, the New Testament *penny*. For five centuries after the founding of Rome, that is up to the third century B.C., the Romans had copper money only. In 269 B.C. silver coins were struck, and during the ascendency of Julius Cæsar a gold coinage was introduced, the commonest piece being the *aureus*, equal to 25 *denarii*. The weight of the *denarius* varied. In the time of Augustus 84 were struck for a Roman pound, making each coin to be about 60 grains. Several of those in my possession are about 58 grains in weight, showing that the lapse of time has told very little upon them, and with respect to other matters the same remark applies. The letters of the inscriptions are clear and the 'image' of the emperors is very bold and distinct, suggesting the inference that soon after they left the mint these coins were buried, and so suffered little loss by passing frequently from hand to hand.

"Twenty-seven of the coins belong to the reign of Augustus, and ninety to that of Tiberius. Although all the former commemorate the same event, they are not all from one die. On the obverse of these coins is a laureate head of Augustus, facing to the right, and beginning from the right-hand side of the bust the inscription runs as follows:—

[25] Madras Christian College Magazine, October 1883, pp. 219-228.

CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE. On the reverse side stand two draped figures, each grasping a shield and spear which are grounded between them. Above the shields are a *lituus* or divining rod and a *simpulum* or small vessel for pouring libations of wine to the gods, which from its small size gave rise to the proverb *excitare fluctus in simpulo*, i.e., 'much ado about nothing.' Below the figure, we read C. L. CAESARES., and following on from the right AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIGN. PRINC. JVVENT."

"On the second coin we have a laureate head of Tiberius facing to the right with the following inscription:—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS..... On the reverse side of the coin we have a female figure seated on a chair of state. In her right hand is a spear, and the left holds a branch; the inscription is PONTIF. MAXIM., an abbreviation of Pontifex Maximus."

As regards the discovery of Roman copper coins in Southern India, Mr. Sewell says:[26] "A number of coins of all ages have been found at the 'Seven Pagodas', amongst others, Roman, Chinese and Persian. A Roman coin damaged, but believed to be of Theodosius (A.D. 393), formed part of Colonel Mackenzie's collection." The reading given by Prinsep[27] of the latter coin, which was found at the Seven Pagodas together with several others bearing the same device, but of smaller size, is:—

Obverse.—.... DOSIUS. P P..... Head with star on the right.
Reverse.—GLORIA. ROMANORUM. Three figures standing, armed with spears.

After describing[28] the finds of Roman gold coins as affording testimony of the frequent intercourse of Roman traders with the Indian Ocean, Sir Walter Elliot goes on to say: "Still more decisive proof is supplied by the existence of great numbers of Roman coins occurring with Chinese and Arabian pieces along the Coromandel coast. The Roman specimens are chiefly oboli, much effaced, but among them I have found the epigraphs of Valentinian, Theodosius, and Eudocia. These are found, after every high wind, not in one or two places, but at frequent intervals, indicating an extensive commerce between China and the Red Sea, of which the Coromandel coast seems to have been the emporium. The Western traders must either have circumnavigated Ceylon or come through the Paumban passage, probably by the latter way, but in either case must have communicated freely with Ceylon." Further, Sir Walter Elliot says elsewhere[29] on the same subject: "Along the Coromandel coast, from Nellore as far south as Cuddalore and Pondicherry, a class of thin copper die-struck coins, which, although not directly connected with the Andhra type, may be appropriately considered next. They are found in considerable numbers in or near dunes and sand-knolls in the vicinity of the kupams or fishing hamlets that stud the shore, together with Roman oboli, perforated Chinese coins, bits of lead and other metal, beads, fragments of charcoal, &c.

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[26] Op. cit., vol. i, p. 190.
[27] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, vol. i, p. 406, pl. x, fig. 45.
[28] Ind. Ant. 1873, vol. ii, p. 242.
[29] Numismat Orient. Coins of Southern India, 1885, p. 35.

"These are collected by the wives and children of the fishermen after gales of wind or heavy rains, and purchased from them by the itinerant pedlars, called Labis and Merkayars, in exchange for useful necessaries, by whom they are sold to braziers and coppersmiths. The discovery of articles of this description in such localities indicates the existence of a considerable maritime trade in former times, probably during the first four or five centuries of the Christian era.

"The Roman coins are all of the smallest value, and are generally worn smooth, but on two or three the names of Valentinian and Eudocia have been read." It is much to be regretted that these coins are nearly always so worn that it is impossible to decipher their legend, and this is notably the case with the coins which are found, from time to time, in the Madura district. As regards this district, Mr. Sewell says :[30] "Mr. Scott, Pleader in the District Court of Madura, is in possession of a very fine collection of ancient coins, mostly found at Madura ..... The collection includes a large number of Roman copper coins (among which I noticed coins of Honorius and Arcadius), found in the bed of the river, as well as a Chinese coin from the same place. The discovery of so many *copper* coins of the Roman empire seems to argue the existence at Madura of a Roman colony at one period. If the coins were merely gold or silver, the discovery would not be so significant."

To the Rev. James E. Tracy I am indebted for the following list of Roman coins in his cabinet, which were collected in the Madura district.

GOLD.

Aureus of Domitian.

Obverse.—Laureate head of emperor r. GERMANIC. IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AUG.

Reverse.—Helmeted head of emperor r. P.M.TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P.P.

Aureus of Theodosius.

Obverse.—Head of emperor, with the legend of his names and titles.

Reverse.—Standing figures of the two sons of the emperor, and the legend SALVS. REIPVBLICAE. In the exergum CONOB.

Found in the Tirumangalam taluk.

Aureus of Constans II ?

Found in the Tirumangalam taluk.

Copper coins of Theodosius, one of Honorius (?), and several other copper Roman coins with indistinct legends from Madura.

Two Roman copper coins have been recently sent to the Madras Museum from Keelakurai, on the Madura coast, where they were found by Mr. J. P. James, Port officer, together with a large number of Buddhist, Chola, Pāndyan, and other coins, on which I shall report in detail elsewhere. Both coins are very much worn, and the legends on the obverse are entirely illegible. One bears on the obverse the head of some emperor, and on the reverse a cross within a circle; while the

[30] Op. cit., vol. i, pp. 285 and 291.

other bears on the obverse the head of an emperor (Decentius or Julianus II ?), and on the reverse VOT. XV. MULT. XX. in four lines within a laurel wreath fastened above with a circular ornament. As regards the question how the Roman coins were originally brought to India, I may with advantage quote extracts from the article by Captain Drury[31] to which I have already referred. "We will now," he says, "consider, in a brief and somewhat imperfect sketch, to what extent and in what manner the Roman trade first arose and was subsequently carried on with the countries of the East, and more especially with that part of India, to which we would more exclusively refer, the Malabar coast, and also what degree of information the Romans actually possessed of this part of the country, and what kind of commodities were chiefly sought for their luxury or use.

"Previous to their conquest of Egypt, the Romans derived the benefits of Eastern commerce indirectly from the merchants of that country, who, under the reign of Alexander and the Ptolemies, monopolised the entire trade of India and the adjacent countries. Besides this route, the articles of Indian produce and manufacture were imported into Europe by a longer and more tedious way than that of the Red Sea. Being brought in vessels up the Persian Gulf and Euphrates, they were conveyed thence across land to Palmyra, then the grand emporium of Eastern commerce, and which, in its central position, became an important place from its flourishing and prosperous trade. From Palmyra the goods were carried to the different ports of Syria, and thence distributed to the various countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. At last the Romans, having subjected Greece and Syria to their sway and overcome the Republic of Carthage, made a descent upon Egypt, which soon yielded to the force of their arms, and from this time that rich and celebrated country was transformed into a Roman province. This happened during the reign of Augustus, and about thirty years before the birth of Christ.

"From this time we may conclude that all direct intercourse of the Romans with the East commenced.[32]

"They followed up their victories with that characteristic energy for an increased trade which they ever displayed after the subjection of a

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[31] Journ., As. Soc., Beng., 1851, vol. xx, pp. 376–380.

[32] Dr. G. Oppert writes (Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1879, vol. xxiv, pp. 209-210): "The more the commerce increased between India and the Roman Empire, the greater progress was also made in the art of navigation. The Western trade was viewed in India with favorable eyes, and the occasional embassies which were sent from India to Roman emperors show this fact plainly. Thus we hear of Indian envoys with precious presents being sent to Augustus, Claudius, Antoninus Pius, and Julianus.

"With respect to the knowledge concerning India, it is certain that the author of the Periplus (Maris Erythræi) did not double Cape Comorin, but Plinius was acquainted with the Koromandel Coast, and Ptolemy's knowledge embraced Burmah and even China. This country was visited by a Greek merchant Alexandros, who stopped at Kanton. Markianos of Heraklea and Ammianus Marcellinus provide on these points still more accurate accounts. We may, perhaps, be allowed to call Naustathmos (Karaci), Theophila (Suradara) in Gujarat, Byzantium on the Malabar coast and other places Grecian colonies.

"As long as Rome was the sole capital of the empire, Indian goods went from Alexandria mainly to Rome; but when the empire became divided, Byzantium, or as it is now called Constantinopolis, participated in the receipt of the Eastern articles. Among the merchants who met in Alexandria, many Hindus were to be found, though the statue of the river-god Indus in that town was probably the gift of a Greek and not of a Hindu. The presence of Brahmans is even reported from Constantinople."

foreign people, and the glorious prospect of an undivided command of the Eastern trade added an unusual degree of vigour to their subsequent proceedings.

"Although the occupation of Egypt by the Romans offered them a far greater facility of communicating with India, yet their progress in this respect appears to have been slow and gradual, Augustus probably being more desirous of firmly establishing his authority in that country than extending his views to the conquest of remoter lands. No expedition to the countries bordering on the Red Sea appears to have been meditated till some seventy or eighty years after the Egyptian conquest. During all this time the trade had been carried on by Greek or Egyptian vessels. Without venturing far to sea, the commanders of these ships, starting from the port of Berenice (which still retains its ancient name), were in the habit of creeping slowly along the Arabian coast up the Persian Gulf, and never, perhaps, reaching farther than the mouths of the Indus, till at last a certain commander, more venturesome than his predecessors, boldly pushed across the ocean, and, favored by the monsoon, safely reached the port of Musiris on the Malabar coast.[33] This successful voyage was but the prelude to other more fortunate enterprises, and so rapid became the increase of communication that not long afterwards a fleet of one-hundred and twenty sail was annually wafted by the assistance of the monsoon from the Red Sea to the coast of Malabar, from which time a regular trade was established between the ports of Egypt and the Red Sea and those of the western coast of India.

"From the death of Augustus to the elevation of Trajan to the imperial throne, no important additions had been made to the limits of the empire with the exception of Britain. Trajan soon began to entertain the idea of carrying the Roman arms to the East, and, circumnavigating the coast of Arabia, vainly hoped at length to reach the shores of India; but the expedition was so far unsuccessful, and, the death of that emperor soon after taking place, the project was entirely abandoned by his successor Hadrian.

"The attempt of Trajan, who died 117 A.D., was never repeated by his successors, nor does there appear to have been any fresh acquisition made to the knowledge hitherto obtained of the western part of India until the reign of Justinian, when, owing to the increase of the silk trade, the rival power of the Persians sprang up. The empire was even then in its decline, and the traffic, and, consequently, the dominion over these seas being successfully disputed by a maritime people, the Romans were soon compelled to share, and finally to abandon, the profits of their commercial dealings with India, which had hitherto been crowned with such advantage and success.

"Even the information which the most celebrated writers of the first and second centuries had obtained of India was most inaccurate

[33] It is not exactly known where the present position of Musiris lies, or even of Barace, another port which was not far from it. Robertson adopting the opinion of Major Rennell is inclined to fix them both between the modern towns of Goa and Tellicherry, relying on a remark of Pliny that "they were not far distant from Cottonara, a country where pepper is produced in great abundance." In this case Barace might be Barcoor, as generally supposed, and Musiris in all probability Mangalore.

and imperfect, and Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny, and others[34] equally acknowledge and regret the scanty materials which they possessed regarding the true position and places of the Indian continent; yet Cape Comorin was even then celebrated for its pearl-fisheries, and Ceylon, discovered under the reign of the Emperor Claudius, had already sent an embassy to Rome.

"It is most probable that the Romans never exerted themselves to penetrate to any great distance for the commodities they procured from the East, being contented to carry on their trade at those markets on the Malabar coast which were easiest of access and sufficient for the purposes required. One or more ports, such as Musiris or Barace, were most likely the chosen spots to which were gathered the necessary products of the Indian countries from whatever side they were brought, and from thence they were shipped to Egypt, and thence to the shores of Italy. Merchandise was also conveyed, and, perhaps, still more frequently than by sea, across the country, enriching several towns and cities on the route which became the emporia of such commercial goods as were despatched from the eastern to the western coast.

"Thus the modern town of Arambooly, called Arguropolis by the Greeks, was celebrated in those days for its extent and for the busy trade carried on there. Ptolemy also and Pliny mention Kotar or Nagercoil under the names of Cottiara and Cottora metropolis; while the Greek and Egyptian mariners being afraid of doubling Cape Comorin,[35] used to find a safe anchorage for their vessels in the little harbours of Covalum and Colachull to the northern part of that cape, and which were called in those days—the former Colis or Cólias and the latter Cojaci.

"The chief articles of export from India during the time of the occupation of Egypt by the Romans were spices of various kinds, diamonds and other precious stones, ivory, pearls, silk, &c., the latter probably brought from China only. Cinnamon was perhaps more extensively imported from Arabia or the eastern coast of Africa, in

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[34] "The principal classical works which speak of India include—

Diodorus Siculus	*circa*	8	A.D.
Strabo	*circa*	23	,,
Pliny	*circa*	77	,,
Periplus Maris Erythræi	*perhaps*	81– 96	,,
Ptolemy	*perhaps*	138–161	,,
Arrian	*perhaps*	150–160	,,
Pausanias	*perhaps*	166–180	,,
Bardesanes	*circa*	214	,,
Ælian	*circa*	225	,,

Dion Chrysostom and Plutarch (about 100 A.D.) also refer to India, and the Indian embassies are described by Strabo, Suetonius, Dion Cassius, and Pliny; but with exception, perhaps, of Pliny, the Roman historians seem to have had very little original information as to the far East." C. Reignier Conder, R.E. *Syrian Stone Lore*, 1886, p. 231.

[35] "It (Cape Comorin) is called Komaria Akron, Cape Komaria, by Ptolemy, and Komarei or simply Komar by the author of the Periplus. The latter says: "After Bakaré occurs the mountain called Pyrrhos (or the Red) towards the south, near another district of the country, called Paralia (where the pearl-fisheries are which belong to king Pandion) and a city of the name of Kolkhoi. In this tract the first place met with is called Balita, which has a good harbour and a village on its shore. Next to this is another place called Komar, where is the cape of the same name and a haven."—Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevelly*, 1881, p. 19.

Mr. Scott suggests that the Pyrrhos of the author of the Periplus is probably Trichengode, "Teru sen kŏdŭ," the holy red point or mountain.

allusion to which a modern writer has remarked that the seaport of Aden was in those days used by the Romans as an entrepôt for the merchandise passing from India to Egypt. That seaport was apparently the same place which Ptolemy named 'Arabiæ emporium,' and the author of the Periplus tells us that a little before his time it was destroyed by the Romans; but it is to be presumed that the Romans followed up their victory by occupation, for the position assigned in the Periplus to Arabia Felix together with the principle that it is nature which chiefly determines the site of a great maritime emporium proves that the place in question was no other than Aden, which in the fifth century was the Roman emporium of the Indian trade." Pepper was entirely supplied from the Malabar coast, and large quantities were shipped every season for the markets at Rome, where it was esteemed one of the greatest luxuries of the day. When Alaric was besieging Rome in the fifth century and condescended to accept a ransom for the city, he expressly stipulated for the deliverance 'of 3,000 lb. of pepper,' so much value was attached to that commodity. All sorts of precious stones were eagerly sought after by the wealthier inhabitants, though it is singular that the Romans set a higher value on pearls than they did on diamonds. The former were procured as at the present day near Ceylon and Cape Comorin, and the mines at Sumbhalapura, in Bengal, are probably the same which yielded their treasures for the Roman merchants some twenty centuries ago. Lastly, ivory, ebony, and a few commodities of minor importance completed the list of useful or luxurious articles which were transmitted from this country.

"From the above brief sketch of the communication which the Romans had with the western coast of India and the enumeration of the chief articles of commerce, which attracted their merchants hither for the purposes of trade, we have little occasion to be surprised at the discovery of such coins as have from time to time been found in this country. The great difficulty lies in determining by whom and how they were actually brought here, and how many centuries may have passed away since they were either lost or deposited in those spots whence they are now taken. The oldest coins in the present collection are those of Augustus and the latest those of Antoninus Pius, embracing a period of about one-hundred and forty years. We must, therefore, conclude that they were all brought here subsequent to, or during the reign of, the last-mentioned emperor, while the very remarkable state of preservation in which they exist would lead us to suppose that they had never been in extensive circulation or use previously. It can be no matter of surprise that no other memorials of those times are found upon this coast, such as buildings, &c., for the ancients obtained no footing in the country, but merely came and returned with their ships laden with merchandise.

"In the absence of all direct testimony as to the probable fact of these coins having been conveyed here by the Romo-Egyptian traders, there is another supposition, worthy of taking into consideration, whether they may not have been brought here by those Jewish refugees, who, emigrating from Palestine about the year 68 A.D., spread themselves over this part of the continent at that early period. That country was then a Roman province, and, consequently, Roman money was there in circulation. At that time ten thousand Jews with their families came and settled on the coast of Malabar, and dispersed themselves in various places, chiefly on the sea coast. Now supposing several emigrations of

the kind to have succeeded each other and taken place during the third and fourth centuries (Palestine did not cease to be a Roman province until the beginning of the seventh century), it is not unlikely that these coins may have been brought by them, and either from suffering persecution or oppression at the hands of the natives, they may have buried these treasures for greater security or concealment; but besides the Jews, the Nestorian Christians may have been instrumental in conveying foreign coins to these countries. In 485 A.D., they obtained a footing in Persia, whence they spread into almost every country of the East; but I do not consider this theory entitled to so much consideration from the fact of the coins being found in greater numbers on or near to the sea coast, on which account it would assuredly be more plausible to support the idea of their having been brought by the Romans from Egypt, or the Jews from Palestine, presuming the latter people in their emigration came either by way of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf."

CATALOGUE

OF

ROMAN COINS.

The [*] asterisk signifies that the coin was found in Southern India.

No.	Weight.[1]	Obverse.	Reverse.
		CAIUS OCTAVIUS CÆPEAS AUGUSTUS.	
		29 B.C.–14 A.D.	
		(*a*) SILVER.	
1*	55·8	. . . . . DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIÆ. Head of Augustus r.	AVGVSTI. F. COS. . . In exergum CÆSARES. Two shields and spears supported by two figures.
2*	54·2	CÆSAR. AVGVSTVS. Head of Augustus r.	Inscription illegible. Two shields and spears supported by two figures.
		(*b*) COPPER.	
3	95·5	DIV. . . . . Head of Augustus l.	PROVIDE [NTIA]. In field S.C. A square altar divided into compartments.
4	141·7	AVGVSTVS. PATER. Head of Augustus l.	S. C. in field. Fasces ?
		(*c*) BRASS.	
5	206·5	[DI] VVS. CÆSAR. AUG. . . . . Head of Augustus l.	. . . . . AVGVSTA. In exergum S.C. Ceres seated l., holding ears of corn (?) in r. hand, lighted torch in l.

[1] The weight is given in grains.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		DRUSUS SENIOR,	
		CONSUL. 8 B.C.	
		GOLD.	
1*	113·37	NERO. CLAVD CÆS. DRVSVS. GERM. . . . . Unlaureate head of Drusus l.	[SACERD]. COOPT. IN. OMN. CONL. SUP. NUM. In the centre a caldron-like vessel on three legs, with a ladle-like implement above it; to r. the lituus or crooked staff of the Augur, with which he divided the face of the heavens.
2*	115·73	NERO. CLAVD. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINCP. JVVENT. Unlaureate head of Drusus l.	,,
3*	117·41	NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERMANICVS. IMP. Laureate head of Drusus l.	Triumphal arch surmounted by two human figures seated and an equestrian r., holding a spear; horse prancing. Below the horse and over the crown of the arch DE (?).
4*	115·55	. . . . . DRVSVS. GERMANICVS. IMP. Laureate head of Drusus l.	Trophy, consisting of a standard, two shields crossed, and arrows. Round the margin, between the rays of the trophy, DE. GERMANIS.
		ANTONIA,	
		WIFE OF DRUSUS.	
		GOLD.	
1*	114·8	[ANTONIA]. AVGVSTA. Head of Antonia, crowned with a cereal wreath.	CONS [TANTIAE]. AVGVSTI. A standing female figure, emblematic of Constancy, leaning on a staff and holding a cornucopia.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO.	
		14–37 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	109·83	TI. CÆSAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureate head of Tiberius r.	PONTIF. MAXIM. Vesta sitting on a square seat r.; a spear in r. hand, branch (?) in l.
2*	. . .	,,	,,
3*	116·28	CÆSAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIÆ. Laureate head of Tiberius r.	TI. CÆSAR. . . . . A triumphal quadriga; horses walking r.
4*	115·43	TI. CÆSAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureate head of Tiberius r.	DIVI. AVG. . . . . DIVI. P. Laureate head r.
		SILVER.[1]	
5*	59·1	TI. CÆSAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. . . Laureate head of Tiberius r.	PONTIF. MAXIM. Female figure seated r., holding spear in r. hand, branch in l.
6*	57·1		
		CAIUS CÆSAR CALIGULA.	
		37–41 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	117·11	C. CÆSAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT. Laureate head of Caligula r.	GERMANICVS. CÆS. P.C. CÆS. AUG. GERM. Unlaureate head of Germanicus r.

[1] A coin of this type has been quite recently found at Bezwáda by Mr. A. Rea of the Archæological Survey.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS DRUSUS GERMANICUS.	
		41–54 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	115·43	TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P.X. IMP. P.P. Laureate head of Claudius r.	Oak wreath in field, encircling the inscription S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S.
2*	115·32	TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Laureate head of Claudius r.	DE. BRITANN . . . On the frieze of a triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian figure l. and trophies of arms at each corner.
3*	117·32	TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. P.M. TR. P.X. IMP. P.P. Laureate head of Claudius r.	PACI. AV [GVSTÆ]. Winged naked figure, holding in r. hand ?, in l. caduceus held over head of an erect snake.
4*	..	,,	,,
5*	116·5	TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. . . . . Laureate head of Claudius r.	NERO. CLAUD. CÆS. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Unlaureate head of Drusus, senior, l.
6*	115·72	DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureate head of Claudius l.	Quadriga, drawn by horses r. EX. S. C. in exergum.
		TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO DRUSUS.	
		54–68 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	115·13	NERO. CÆSAR. AVG. IMP. Head of Nero r.	PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. VIII. P.P. Draped figure of Ceres l. EX. S. C. in field.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO DRUSUS—*continued.*	
		54–68 A.D.—*continued.*	
		GOLD—*continued.*	
2*	114·8	NERO. CÆSAR. AVG. . . . . Head of Nero r.	The same as 1.
3*	117·11	NERO. CÆSAR. AVG. IMP. Head of Nero r.	PONTIF. MAX. TR. . . . . In the field a wreath, enclosing the legend EX. S. C.
4*	117·6	,,	PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VI. COS. IIII. P.P. In the field a wreath enclosing the legend EX. S. C.
5*	116·62	,,	PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. P.P. In the field a wreath enclosing the legend EX. S. C.
6*	112·86	,,	PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VIIII. COS. IIII. P.P. Full length figure l, with clothes descending to the knees; helmet on head, l. foot resting on a pedestal, l. knee bent and supporting a globe (?) held in the hands. EX. S. C. in the field.
7*	117·96	,,	,,
8*	115·97	,,	,,
9*	117·1	,,	PONTIF. MAX. . . . . In the field EX. S.C. A full length figure l., clothed, helmet on head, and having winged sandals; r. knee raised and bent, foot resting on pedestal; r. hand holding quiver, l. hand grasping spear.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		FLAVIUS DOMITIANUS CÆSAR.	
		81–96 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	113·83	IMP. CÆS. DOMITIANVS. AVG. P.M. Laureate head of Domitian r.	IVPPITER. CONSERVATOR. Eagle on perch, with extended wings.
2*	110·75	,,	DOMIT. AVGVSTA. IMP. DOMIT. Head of Domitian; back hair in plaits and tied in long-looped knots; shoulders draped.
3*	114·02	IMP. CÆS. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P.M . . . . . Laureate head of Domitian r.	IMP. . . . Seated nude figure of Jupiter.
4*	111·91	IMP. CÆS. DOMITIANVS. AVG. P.M. Laureate head of Domitian r.	TR. POT. II. COS. VIII. DES. X. P.P. Standing figure of Domitian r., draped as Mars, with shield on l. arm, and throwing javelin with r. hand.
5*	115·11	IMP. CÆS. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. P.V. Laureate head of Domitian r.	IMP. XI. COS. XII. . . P.P. The emperor standing l., robed as Jupiter.
6*	106·97	DOMITIANVS. AVGVSTVS. GERMANICVS. Laureate head of Domitian r.	COS. XIII. LVD. SÆC. FECIT. Salic priest standing l., with rod in r. hand and sacred shield on l. arm.
		COPPER.	
7	163	IMP. CÆS. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS. PER. P. P. Laureate head of Domitian r.	ANNONA . . . . . S. C. in exergum. Ceres seated r.; a figure standing in front of her; in background stem of a galley.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		FLAVIUS DOMITIANUS CÆSAR—*continued.*	
		81–96 A.D.—*continued.*	
		COPPER—*continued.*	
8	159·5	. . . . . GERM. COS. XII. CENS. PER. P.P. Laureate head of Domitian r.	[FIDEI]. PVBLICÆ. In the field s.c. A female standing; in l. hand a basket of fruit (?), in r. two ears of corn and a poppy.
9	166·6	. . . . VESP. F. DOMITIAN . . . COS. VII. Laureate head of Domitian r.	Inscription illegible. s. c. in the field. Minerva standing with spear in r. hand, circular shield on l. arm.
		MARCUS COCCEIUS NERVA.	
		96–98 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	111·52	IMP. NERVA. CÆS. AVG. P.M. TR. POT. Laureate head of Nerva r.	COS. III. PATER. PATRIÆ. A small vessel, a. torch, a vase-like vessel, and the lituus.
2*	115·36	IMP. NERVA. CÆS. AVG. P.M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Laureate head of Nerva r.	CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Two hands joined and holding a military ensign crowned with an eagle. The foot of the ensign rests on the prow of a vessel.
		MARCUS ULPIUS TRAJANUS CRINITUS.	
		98–117 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	108·31	IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR. P. Laureate head of Trajan r.	COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO. PRINC. A full length figure l., draped; holding a palm leaf (?) in r. hand and spear in l.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PUBLIUS ÆLIUS HADRIANUS.	
		117–138 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	113·2	IMP. CÆSAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Laureate head of Hadrian r.	COS. III. A draped figure l., holding? in r. hand.
		TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS BOIONIUS ARRIUS ANTONINUS.	
		138–161 A.D.	
		(*a*) SILVER.	
1	45·3	ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. Laureate head of Antoninus r.	PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. Britannia (?) seated l.
		(*b*) BRASS.	
2	163·5	[ANT] ONINVS. AVG., PIVS. Head of Antoninus r., diademed.	R. POTX. CO . . . . . In the field s c. Standing figure l., holding spear in r. hand, ? in l.
		(*c*) COPPER.	
3*	398·4	IMP. CÆS. T. ÆL. HADR. ANTONINVS. AUG. Head of Antoninus r., diademed.	Inscription illegible. Figure seated.
4	41·9	IMP . . . IVS. AVG . . . . Head of Antoninus r., with radiate crown.	[VIC] TORIA. Standing figure of Victory l.
		MARCUS ANNIUS VERUS CATILIUS SEVERUS.	
		161–180 A.D.	
		SILVER.	
1	37·9	IMP. C. M. AVR . . ALEXAND. AVG. Laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.	VIRTVS. Armed figure r., holding spear in r. hand, shield in l.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		MARCUS ANNIUS VERUS CATILIUS SEVERUS—*continued.*	
		161–180 A.D.—*continued.*	
		SILVER—*continued.*	
2	39·6	.... AVRELIVS ..... Unlaureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.	...COS ..... Standing figure l., holding cornucopia in l. hand, branch (?) in r.
		ANNIA FAUSTINA,	
		WIFE OF MARCUS AURELIUS.	
		COPPER.	
1	137·5	[F] AVSTINA. AVG. ..... Head of Faustina r; her hair tied in a knot behind.	..... REG ..... s.c. in the field. Female figure (Juno ?) standing l., holding ? in r. hand, spear in l.
2	149·9	FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA. Head of Faustina r; hair dressed as before.	HILARITAS. Female figure standing l., holding cornucopia in l., hand ?, in r. ?
		MARCUS ÆLIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS.	
		180–193 A.D.	
		GOLD.	
1*	111·62	L. ÆL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P.P. ..... Laureate head of Commodus bearded, r.	AV. III. ..... II. Figure of Minerva (?) l., holding spear in r. hand and a small figure in l.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		MARCUS ÆLIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS—*continued.*	
		180–193 A.D.—*continued.*	
		GOLD—*continued.*	
2*	..	L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. . . P: FEL. Laureate head of emperor r.	HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVG. Commodus as Hercules, standing naked l. having a club on his left arm, and a lion's skin pendent from the arm; his right hand is resting on a trophy of arms, which stands at the right of the field.
		COPPER.	
3	357	L. AVREL. COMMODVS. TR. P.V The youthful head of Commodus r.	IOVI. VICTO [RI] . . . S.C. in the field. Jupiter, bare to the waist, seated on a throne; hasta pura in l. hand, victoriola in r.
4	157·6	Inscription illegible. Laureate head of Commodus r.	Inscription illegible. S. C. in the field; COS. V. P. P. in exergum. Jupiter seated, holding in l. hand hasta pura, in r.?
5	133·2	. . . . MODVS . . . AVG. PIUS. Laureate head of Commodus r.	[P] M. T.R. P. VIII . . . . . VI. COS. IIII. . . . . S. C. in the field. Female figure standing facing, holding sword in l. hand, ? in r.
6	207·6	COMMODVS . . . . . Laureate head of Commodus r.	VOTA. DECENN. SUSCE. [PTA]. . . . . S.C. in the field. The emperor robed as Pontifex, standing l. and pouring out a libation on to a tripod altar, on which a fire is burning.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		MARCUS ÆLIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS—*continued.*	
		180–193 A.D.—*continued.*	
		COPPER—*continued.*	
7	145	COMM. ANT. P. . . . . Laureate head of Commodus r.	APOL. In the field cos. VI. S. C. Apollo standing with legs crossed; r. hand extended over his head; l. arm resting against a column.
		BRUTTIA CRISPINA,	
		WIFE OF COMMODUS.	
		COPPER.	
1	150	CRISPINA. AVGVSTA. Head of Crispina r.; her hair braided and tied in a knot; shoulders draped.	CONCORDIA. In the field S.C. A female figure seated l., with cornucopia on l. arm; r. arm extended and holding patera.
		JULIA DOMNA,	
		WIFE OF SEPTIMUS SEVERUS.	
		SILVER.	
1	42·7	IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of empress r., her hair in broad bands at the sides; shoulders draped.	PIETAS. AVG. . . Female figure standing before an altar, on which she is pouring a libation from a patera in r. hand.
		FULVIA PLAUTILLA,	
		WIFE OF CARACALLA.	
		COPPER.	
1	95·3	PLAVTILLA. AVGVSTA.[1] Head of Plautilla r., her hair braided; shoulders draped.	Undecipherable.

[1] "Her Latin coins are exceedingly rare. One among General Ramsay's coins was the only one I ever saw at sale, and a wretched thing it was, not worth having. It was bought for Mons. Herpin of Paris, whose cabinet was afterwards sold at Sotheby's, 3rd August 1857, and the same coin again sold. Her best coins, though very rare, are Greek." Hobler, *Records of Roman History*, 1860, vol. ii, p. 654.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		MARCUS AURELIUS ALEXANDER SEVERUS.	
		222–235 A.D.	
		COPPER.	
1	124·2	IMP. CÆS. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. Head of Severus r., with radiate crown.	PROVIDENTIA. DEORUM. In the field s. c. A robed female figure standing full front with legs crossed; l. arm resting on a column, above which rises a cornucopia; on the ground at her feet a globe, to which she points with r. hand..
2	277·6	IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. Laureate head of Severus r.	PROVIDENTIA. AVG. In the field s. c. Robed female figure, holding ears of corn in r. hand over a corn modius; ? in l. hand.
		MARCUS ANTONIUS GORDIANUS PIUS.	
		238–244 A.D.	
		COPPER.	
1	198·9	IMP. GORDIANVS ... AVG. Laureate head of Gordianus r.	P. M. TR. P. III. COS. .... In exergum s. c. The emperor in his robes, seated; r. hand extended holds a globe; in l. hand a short staff.
		CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS TRAJANUS DECIUS.	
		249–251 A.D.	
		SILVER.	
1	61·4	IMP. M.Q. TRAJANUS. DECIUS. AVG. Head of Trajan with radiate crown r.	PANNONIÆ. Two female figures robed and veiled, holding military standards.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LUCIUS CLAUDIUS DOMITIUS AURELIANUS.	
		270–275 A.D.	
		COPPER.	
1	46·4	IMP. AVRELIANVS. Head of Aurelianus, wearing radiate crown r.	.... DVX ..... Figure seated on a shield, with a tree behind.
		MARCUS AURELIUS PROBUS.	
		276–282 A.D.	
		COPPER.	
1	45·6	IMP. PROBVS. P. F. AVG. .. Head of Aurelius, wearing radiate crown l.	Illegible.
		FLAVIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTINUS.	
		323–337 A.D.	
		COPPER.	
1	49·8	CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Head of Constantine r., with crested helmet; bust in armour.	Inscription illegible. A warrior holding shield on his lap with × marked on it.
2	63·9	IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Laureate head of Constantine r.[1]	SOLI. [INVICTO]. COMITI. In field S.C.; in exergum P.L.N. Apollo standing, looking l.; r. hand raised.

[1] This coin was struck in London.

No.	Weight.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		FLAVIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTINUS *—continued.*	
		323–337 A.D.—*continued.*	
		COPPER—*continued.*	
3	32·4	CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Female head l., wearing crested helmet.	T.R.P. in exergum. Winged Victory standing with spear in r. hand, l. hand resting on a shield.
4*	25·7	Inscription illegible. Head of Constantine r., diademed.	GLORIA. EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with shield and spear on either side of an ensign.
		FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS.	
		350–361 A.D.	
		COPPER.	
1	43·7	D. N. CONSTANTIUS. P. F. AUG. Head of Constantius r., diademed.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In exergum E. C. P. (?). Armed soldier spearing a warrior who has fallen to the ground.
		UNCERTAIN EMPERORS.	
		COPPER.	
1*	..	Head of emperor r.	A cross within a circle.
2*	..	Head of emperor r.	Inscription VOT. XV. MULT. XX. in four lines, within a laurel wreath, fastened above with a circular ornament.

TABLE SHEWING SOME OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE ROMAN COINS IN THE MADRAS MUSEUM.

Inscription.	Remarks.
ANNONA	On a copper coin of Domitian, struck on the occasion of one of the periodical distributions of coin. Type borrowed from the coinage of Nero.
APOLLO	On a copper coin of Commodus. The figure of Apollo was probably copied from the Lycian Apollo.
CONCORDIA	On a copper coin of Crispina. The inscription and device point to the concord between Commodus and his wife.
CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM ..	On a gold coin of Nerva, signifying the fidelity plighted to the emperor by the army.
CONSTANTINOPOLIS	On a copper coin of Constantinus Magnus. The city of Byzantium was dedicated to, and named after, Constantine, 330 A.D.
DE. BRITANN	On one of the *aurei* of Claudius, struck in commemoration of the conquest of Great Britain. Another *aureus* (not in the museum collection) bears the legend OB. BRITANNOS. DEVICTOS.
DE. GERMANIS	On a gold coin of Drusus, Senior. The inscription alludes to his victories over German tribes.
FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO	On a copper coin of Constantius II.
FIDEI. PUBLICÆ	On a copper coin of Domitian.
GLORIA. EXERCITVS	On a copper coin of Constaninus Magnus.
HILARITAS	On a copper coin of Faustina Junior.
JOVI. VICTORI	On a copper coin of Commodus, struck after the victories over the Marcomanni and other German triedes.
JVPITER. CONSERVATOR.. ..	On a gold coin of Domitian and a sign of the emperor's gratitude to Jupiter for success in his campaigns.
LUD[OS]. SÆC[VLOS]. FEC[IT] ..	On a gold coin of Domitian, referring to the sæcular games held at Rome.

Inscription.	Remarks.
PACI. AVGVST	On a gold coin of Claudius.
PANNONIÆ	On a silver coin of Trajan Decius, referring to the tribes of Pannonia, by which Trajan was saluted imperator after quelling an insurrection. The plural number is used, as there were two divisions, Pannonia prima and secunda.
PIETAS. AUGVST	On a copper coin of Julia Domna.
PROVIDENTIA	On a copper coin of Augustus.
PROVIDENTIA. AVG.	On a copper coin of Severus Alexander. The inscription and device (Ceres) refer to the forethought of Augustus in providing a proper supply of corn to the citizens.
PROVIDENTIA. DEORUM	On a copper coin of Severus Alexander.
SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI	On a copper coin of Constantinus Magnus struck in London.
VICTORIA	On a copper coin of Antoninus Pius.
VIRTVS	On a copper coin of Marcus Aurelius.
VOTA. DECENN. SVSCEPTA ..	On a copper coin of Commodus in allusion to the performance of the decennial vows.

SOME TYPES OF TITLES, ETC., ON THE ROMAN COINS IN THE MADRAS MUSEUM.

Title, etc.	Remarks.
CENS. PER.	"Censor perpetuus." On a copper coin of Domitian.
DACICO.	On a gold coin of Trajan, who assumed the title Dacicus after his successful campaign in Dacia.
DIVVS.	The title given to deified Emperors.
DIVI. F.	"Divi Filius."
D. N.	"Dominus noster." On a copper coin of Constantius II.
EX. S. C.	"Ex senatûs consulto."
OPTIMO. PRINCIPI.	On a gold coin of Trajan.
PATER PATRIÆ	....
P. M. TR. POT. X. IMP. P. P. ..	"Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiâ potestate X, Imperator, Pater Patriæ."
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. VIII. P. P.	"Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiâ potestate VII, Consul VIII, Pater Patriæ."
PRINC. JVVENT.	"Princeps Juventutis." On gold coins of Drusus Senior and Claudius. The title "Prince of Youth" was, at an early period of the Empire, conferred on the Cæsar, or heir apparent to the throne.
SACERD. COOPT. IN. OMN. CONL. SVP. NVM.	"Sacerdos cooptatus in omni conlegiâ supra numerum." On a gold coin of Drusus Senior.
S. C.	"Senatûs consulto."
S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. ..	"Senatus, Populusque Romanus, Pater Patriæ, ob cives servatos." On a gold coin of Claudius.

ADDENDUM.

It is only since the final proof sheets have been revised that my attention has been called to a notice by Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, on the small Roman coins found in the neighbourhood of Madura, which he attributes to a local mint. "What more natural," he says, "than that, as trade increased and eastern luxuries became more and more popular with the fair dames of Rome, small settlements of agents should be established to collect on the spot the produce of the country and convey it to the ships of their employers on their periodical visits to the ports of call. True no traces of those fine Roman buildings one sees and admires so much in Europe have been discovered, but could one expect to find, in a small community of mercantile agents settled for a short period in the heart of a foreign and uncivilized nation, any evidence of their existence that would last as many centuries as have rolled by since Roman merchants traded in the East, unless it be such coins as I describe, struck specially for the purposes of trade with a pauper population? Looking then to the facts that all the coins of this series are well worn as though they had been in regular circulation, that they are of a type differing from those usual to the Imperial mints,—that they are of so small a value as to be what one would expect to find in use when dealing with a people as poor as the early Hindus,—that they are found almost exclusively in one locality,—that they are *constantly* being found and not occurring in a glut at intermittent periods,—surely all these arguments point to the possible, if not indeed the probable, truth of the theory that they were of local mintage."

I have also recently had an opportunity of examining Mr. Tracy's coin collection, and have to add to the coins mentioned on page 23 a coin of Anastasius, found in the Tirumangalum taluq, and bearing on the obverse the inscription D. N. ANASTASIVS. P. P. AVG. and a figure of the emperor wearing a tiara and oriental ornaments, and on the reverse, the inscription VICTORIA. AVG. G. G. S. and a winged figure of victory.

II.—INDO-PORTUGUESE COINS.

INDO-PORTUGUESE COINS.

THE history of the coinage for the Portuguese possessions in India, from the foundation of the Goa mint in 1510 by Afonso Dalboquerque down to the present time, has been fully dealt with by Mr. J. Gerson Da Cunha in his admirable "Contributions to the Study of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics,[1]" to which I would refer the reader who is interested in the subject, and to which I am indebted for the description of the coins.

The present catalogue contains only a description of the coins, which are contained in the collection of the Madras Museum, and, to any one familiar with the history of the Indo-Portuguese coinage, it will be at once evident that the collection is very deficient in the coins struck prior to the latter half of the last century, and my efforts to improve it in this respect have proved fruitless; but this is not to be wondered at, for Mr. Da Cunha says: "The subject of the Portuguese coinage in India is involved in much obscurity. Money was first minted at Goa in 1510 A.D., only 370 years ago; but its history is more vague and undefined than that of either the Greek or Roman coinage. The issue of coins by the viceroys, and often by the officers of the mint, without any intervention on the part of the viceroys or governors-general, was conducted in the most unsystematic, not to say capricious, fashion. The coins not seldom bore impresses, effigies, and legends which had no connection whatever with the reigning monarchs of the period when they were issued. Some of them were still minted long after a new currency with crowned or profile busts of kings was introduced. Again, some of these latter coins were struck years after the kings whose busts they bore had ceased to live. These whimsical variations both in types and in the standard of money are in themselves enough to cause no little confusion in the study of Indo-Portuguese numismatics. But these difficulties are increased tenfold by an absolute want of examples of the early periods of the Portuguese rule in India, their place being but inefficiently supplied by some written reports and private memoirs. The coins of the XVIth, XVIIth, and XVIIIth centuries are not only scarce, but even the written documents relating to them are rare or deficient."

[1] Bombay: Printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1880.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Au. = Gold.	Ae. = Copper.
Ar. = Silver.	Br. = Brass.
Tg. = Tutenag.	

CATALOGUE

OF

PORTUGUESE COINS.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KING D. JOAO V.	
			1706–1750.	
			RUPEE. 1748.	
1	1748	Ar.	Bust of the king r. with the legend JOANNES. V.R.P. The date 1748 in the exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			KING D. JOSÉ I.	
			1750–1777.	
			MEIO PARDAO. 1753.	
2	1753	Ar.	Bust of the king r. with the legend 10 ZEPH. IR.P. The date 1753 in the exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			MEIA TANGA. 17*xx*.	
2·1		Ar.	Bust of the king r. The date 17*xx* in the exergum.	A crown with 30 (the value of the coin in reis) below. [Da Cunha, pl. VII, 7.]
			S. THOMÉ. 1766.	
3	1766	Au.	The coat of arms of Portugal.	The cross of St. Thomas in the field, having at its upper angles 2—x, and the date 1766 in the lower ones.
			5 REIS. 1768.	
4	1768	Ae.	The coat of arms of Portugal.	Cross of the Order of Christ, having in the angles the date 1768. [Da Cunha, pl. VII, 11.]

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			12 Reis. 1769.	
5	1769	Tg.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal between the letters G—A.	The numeral XII with the date 1769 below it, all within a wreath. [Da Cunha, pl. VII, 10.]
			6 Reis. 1769.	
6	1769	Tg.	,,	The same except the numeral VI.
			4 Reis. 1769.	
7	1769	Tg.	,,	The same except the numeral IV.
			Tanga. 1774.	
8	1774	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.	*Tanga* in the field, surrounded by a laurel wreath, and having on the top astar. [Da Cunha, pl. VII, 8.]
			Meio Tanga. 1774.	
9	1774	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.	G. between two stars in the field, having 30 R. above, and the date 1774 below: all encircled by a laurel crown. [Da Cunha, pl. VII, 9.]
			20 Reis. 1774.	
10	1774	Ae.	,,	The same except 20 R.
11	1774	Ae.	,,	,,
			10 Reis. 1774.	
12	1774	Ae.	,,	The same except 10 R.
			Pardao. 1776.	
13	1776	Ar.	Bust of the king r : 1776 behind : PARDAO in front.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			RUPEE. 1777.	
14	1777	Ar.	Bust of the king r: 1777 behind: RVPIA in front.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal. [Da Cunha, pl. VII, 4.]
			D. MARIA I.	
			1777–1799.	
			MEIO PARDAO. 1782.	
15	1782	Ar.	The laureate busts of the Queen and her husband (D. Pedro III). r: GOA behind: 150 R in front: 1782 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			RUPEE. 1786.	
16	1786	Ar.	The laureate busts of the Queen and her husbund: GOA behind: RVPIA in front: 1786 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			PARDAO. 1786.	
17	1786	Ar.	The laureate busts of the Queen and her husband: GOA. behind PARDAO in front: 1786 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			S. THOMÉ. 1792.	
18	1792	Au.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.	The cross of St. Thomas, having at its upper angles 12—x, and at its lower angles the date 1792.
			RUPEE. 1793.	
19	1793	Ar.	Bust of the Queen with widow's cap: GOA behind: RVPIA in front: 1793 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			D. JOAO VI.	
			REGENT FROM 1799–1818.	
			KING FROM 1818–1826.	
			RUPEE. 1813.	
20	1813	Ar.	Bust of the regent laureate r.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			PARDAO. 1818.	
21	1818	Ar.	Bust of the King laureate r: GOA behind: PARDAO in front: 1818 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.
			PARDAO. 1820.	
22	1820	Ar.	Bust of the King laureate r: GOA behind: PARDAO in front: 1820 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of the United Kingdom (*i.e.*, the arms of Portugal with the sphere of Brazil).
			D. PEDRO IV.	
			1826–1828.	
			TANGA.	
23		Br.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.	Within a laurel crown AP. (Asia Portuguese), and T. below it. [Da Cunha, pl. VIII, 9.]
24		Br.	,,	,,
			MEIO TANGA.	
25		Br.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal.	The same design with the addition of ½ between the letters AP. and T.
26		Br.	,,	,,

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			RUPEE. 1828.	
27		Ar.	Bust of the king r: GOA. behind: RVPIA in front: 1828 in exergum.	Coat-of-arms of the United kingdom.
			D. MARIA II.[1]	
			1834–1853.	
			RUPEE. 1833.	
28	1833.	Ar.	Bust of Pedro IV. laureate r: GOA behind: RVPIA in front: 1833, in exergum.	Coat-of-arms of the United kingdom.
			PARDAO. 1833.	
29	1833.	Ar.	Bust of Pedro IV. laureate r: GOA behind: PARDAO in front: 1833, in exergum.	Coat-of arms of the United kingdom.
			PARDAO. 1839.	
30	1839.	Ar.	Bust of the queen l. with the legend PARDAO. DE. GOA. The date 1839 in the exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal surrounded by a laurel wreath.
			RUPEE. 1840.	
31	1840.	Ar.	Bust of the queen l. with the legend RVPIA. DE. GOA. The date 1840 in the exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal surrounded by a laurel wreath.

1. "This distinguished prince (D. Pedro IV) abdicated the crown on behalf of his daughter, D. Maria, on the 2nd of May 1826, which abdication was ratified on the 2nd of March 1828. He then declared himself regent of the kingdom on the 3rd of March 1832."
J. Gerson Da. Cunha, *Indo-Portuguese Numismatics*, Bombay, 1880.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TANGA. 1840.	
32	1840.	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal between two laurel branches: 1840 in exergum.	60 R. inside a laurel crown. [Da Cunha, pl. IX, I.]
33	1840.	Ae.	,,	,,
			MEIA TANGA. 1840.	
34	1840.	Ae.	,,	The same except 30 R.
35	1840.	Ae.	,,	,,
			15 REIS. 1843.	
36	1843.	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal within two flowery embellishments: 1843 in exergum.	15 R—D. within a beaded circle.
			RUPEE. 1845.	
37	1845	Ar.	Bust of the queen diademed l. with the legend MARIA II. PORTUG.ET. ALGARB. REGINA: 1845 in exergum.	RUPIA. encircled by a laurel wreath. [Da Cunha, pl. IX-2].
			PARDAO. 1845.	
38	1845	Ar.	,,	PARDAO. encircled by a laurel wreath.
			10 REIS. 1845.	
39	1845	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal: 1845 in exergum.	10 R.
40	1845	Ae.	,,	,,
			7½ REIS. 1845.	
41	1845	Ae.	,,	7½ R.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			6 Reis. 1845.	
42	1845	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal: 1845 in exergum.	6 R.
			4½ Reis. 1845.	
43	1845	Ae.	,,	4½ R.
			Pardao. 1846.	
44	1846	Ar.	Bust of the queen diademed l. with the legend MARIA II. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REGINA: 1846 in exergum.	PARDAO. encircled by a laurel wreath.
			Meio Pardao. 1846.	
45	1846	Ar.	,,	MEIO P. encircled by a laurel wreath.
			6 Reis. 1848.	
46	1848	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal: 1848 in exergum.	6 R.
			3 Reis. 1848.	
47	1848	Ae.	,,	3 R.
			Rupee. 1850.	
48	1850	Ar.	Bust of the queen diademed l. with the legend MARIA II. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REGINA: 1850 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal: RUPIA DE GOA in exergum.
49	1850	Ar.	,,	,,
			Pardao. 1851.	
50	1851	Ar.	The same, except the date 1851.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal: PARDAO DE GOA in exergum.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			100 Reis. 1853.	
51	1853	Ar..	Bust of the queen diademed l. with the legend MARIA II. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REGINA: 1853 in exergum.	100 REIS. encircled by a laurel wreath.
			D. PEDRO V.	
			1853—1865.	
			Meio Tanga. 1861.	
52	1854	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal within two laurel branches: 1854 in exergum.	30 R. inside a laurel crown.
53	1854	Ae.	,,	,,
			Rupee. 1856.	
54	1856	Ar.	Head of the young king r. with the legend PETRUS V. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REX: 1856 in exergum.	Rupia. goa. within a laurel crown. [Da Cunha, pl. ix. 6.]
			Rupee. 1857.	
55	1857	Ar.	The same, except the date 1857.	,,
			Pardao. 1857.	
56	1857	Ar.	,,	Pardau. goa. within laure crown.
			Meio Pardao. 1857.	
57	1857	Ar.	,,	Meio. p. within a laurel crown.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PARDAO. 1860.	
58	1860	Ar.	Head of the young king r. with the legend PETRUS V. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REX: 1860 in exergum.	PARDAU. GOA. within a laurel crown.
			D. LUIZ I.	
			1861.—	
			PARDAO. 1868.	
59	1868	Ar.	Bust of the young king l. with the legend LUDOVICUS I. / PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REX: 1868 in exergum.	PARDAU. GOA. within a laurel crown.
			RUPEE. 1869.	
60	1869	Ar.	The same, except the date 1869 in exergum.	RUPIA GOA. within a laurel crown. [Da Cunha, pl. ix, 8.]
			TANGA. 1871.	
61	1871	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal with the legend INDIA PORTUG 1871 in exergum.	TANGA 60 REIS. within a laurel crown. [Da Cunha, pl. ix, 9.]
62	1871	Ae.	,,	,,
			MEIO TANGA. 1871.	
63	1871	Ae.	,,	½ TANGA 30 REIS. within a laurel crown.
64	1871	Ae.	,,	,,
			QUARTER TANGA. 1871.	
65	1871	Ae.	,,	¼ TANNA 15 REIS. within a laurel crown.

No.	Date.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
66	1871	Ae.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal with the legend INDIA PORTUG 1871 in exergum.	¼ TANNA 15 REIS. within a laurel crown.
			10 REIS. 1871.	
67	1871	Ae.	,,	10 REIS. within a laurel crown.
68	1871	Ae.	,,	,,
			5 REIS. 1871.	
69	1871	Ae.	,,	5 REIS. within a laurel crown.
			3 REIS. 1871.	
70	1871	Ae.	,,	3 REIS. within a laurel crown.
			RUPIA. 1881.	
71	1881	Ar.	Bust of the king r. with the legend LUDOVICUS I. PORTUG. ET. ALGARB. REX: 1881 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal with laurel branches, and the legend INDIA PORTUGUEZA UMA RUPIA. [Da Cunha, pl. ix, 11.]
			MEIA RUPIA. 1881.	
72	1881	Ar.	,,	The same except MEIA RUPIA.
73	1881	Ar.	,,	,,
			QUARTO DE RUPIA. 1881.	
74	1881	Ar.	,,	The same except QUARTO DE RUPIA.
			OCTAVO DE RUPIA. 1881.	
75	1881	Ar.	,,	The same except OCTAVO DE RUPIA.

No.	Date.	Metal	Obverse.	Reverse.
			QUARTO DE TANGA. 1881.	
76	1881	Ae.	Bust of the king r. with the legend LUDOVICUS I. PORTUG. ET. ALGARB. REX : 1881 in exergum.	The royal crown with the legend INDIA PORTUGUEZA QUARTO DE TANGA. [Da Cunha, pl. IX, 10.]
77	1881	Ae.	,,	,,
			RUPIA. 1882.	
78	1882	Ar.	Bust of the king l. with the legend LUDOVICUS I. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REX : 1882 in exergum.	The coat-of-arms of Portugal with laurel branches, and the legend INDIA PORTUGUEZA UMA RUPIA.

III.—CEYLON COINS.

CEYLON COINS.

THE coinage of the island of Ceylon, both ancient and modern, has been already fully dealt with in the Numismata Orientalia [1] by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, who gives the following list of the kings of Ceylon from 1153–1296 A.D., those whose coins are extant being indicated by a star :—

1. Parákrama Báhu, 1153.*
2. Vijaya Báhu 11, 1186, nephew of the last.
3. Nissanka Malla,* 1187, a prince of Kalinga.
4. Wikrama Báhu 11, 1196, brother of Nissanka Malla.
5. Codaganga,* 1196. Nephew of nissanka Nalla.
6. Líláwatí (queen),* 1197, widow of Parákrama Báhu.
7. Sáhasa Malla,* 1200, brother (?) of Nissanka Malla.
8. Kalyánawati (queen), 1202, widow of Nissanka Malla.
9. Dharmáoka,* 1208.
10. Líláwatí (restored), 1209.
11. Pándi Parákrama Báhu 1211, Malabar usurper.
12. Mágha 1214, a Kálingan prince.
13. Dambadeniya Wijaya Báhu, 1235, founder of a new dynasty.
14. Dambadeniya Parákrama, 1259, son of the last king.
15. Bosat Wijaya Báhu, 1294, son of the last king.
16. Bhunaweka Báhu,* 1296, brother of the last king.

Of the coins of Nissanka Malla and Codanga the Madras Museum contains no specimens, nor does it contain specimens of the copper half *massa* of Parákrama Báhu. The coinage of that monarch is, however, well represented in the museum collection by specimens of the gold Lankeswara, copper lion coin, of which a specimen was recently found at Kilakarai on the coast of the Madura district, copper *massa*, and a copper coin similar in every respect to the gold Lankeswara, found at Kilakarai, and to the existence of which type no reference is made by Mr. Rhys Davids. I have also seen a specimen of the latter coin in the collection of the Rev. J. Tracy.

Following the same course as that adopted by Mr. Rhys Davids, I have placed the gold *Lakshmi*, *Tamraki* and *Iraka* coins with the Ceylon coins, though, as that authority says, "their classification is, at present, quite uncertain, and it is doubtful whether some of them belong to Ceylon at all." As regards the *Iraka* coin, which is named from the word *Iraka* (?) on the reverse, Mr. Rhys Davids suggests that the word may possibly be *Haraka* or *Daraka*. Of this coin, Captain Tufnell says [2] :—"It bears the word 'Iraha,' a Prakrit form of the Sanskrit word 'Rakshasa' (demon), above which is what may be the lotus, or possibly the conch shell of Vishnu, and it is not improbable that the Cholas of the 12th and 13th centuries were followers of that deity." Further, Sir Walter Elliot says [3] :—"Gold fanams with the Ceylon

[1] On the Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon. International Numismata Orientalia, 1877.

[2] Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

[3] Numismata Orientalia, 1885. Coins of Southern India, p. 133.

type on the obverse, and an indistinct Nágari reverse, are occasionally met with. I received from Tanjore two gold pieces, weighing about 8 grains..... The reverse has three old Nágari letters, which may be read *iraka ?* or *daraka ?*, throwing no light on their origin.... I was inclined, when I first obtained them, to assign them to the Cholas; as they are not infrequent in the island (Ceylon) their origin is but doubtful."

I have omitted from the present catalogue, though the Madras museum contains specimens, the large and small *sétu* bull coins, which are included by Mr. Rhys Davids in his work. These coins, which bear on the obverse the standing figure of a Rája with a weapon (?) in his right hand, and a trisúla and sceptre in front, and on the reverse the sacred bull Nandí with the emblems of the sun and moon above, and the legend *Sétu* below, doubtless belong to Southern India, and are attributed by Sir Walter Elliot [4] to the Zamindárs of Ramnád, and Sivaganga, the office of Sétupati or guardian of Adam's bridge being one which, "though claiming a high antiquity, appears to have been conferred or restored on the Zamindár by Muttu Krishnappa Náyak, the father of Tirumala Náyak, of Madura."[5]

I have also omitted the copper coins of the Chola dynasty of the same type (called by Sir.W. Elliot the Ceylon type) as the Lankeswara coin of Parákrama Báhu, bearing on the obverse the standing figure of a Rája, and on the reverse the same figure in a sitting posture with the legend *Rāja Ṛāja.* (Pl. I, 1). These coins, Mr. Rhys Davids says, are the coins from which he believes the whole of the Ceylon series to be derived, and they must have been introduced into Ceylon during the invasion of the island by the Cholas, prior to the time of Parákrama Báhu.

The first settlement of Europeans, the Portuguese, in Ceylon took place in 1517, in which year Albergaria obtained permission from the King of Kotta, whose territory closely adjoined Colombo, to build a factory on the latter spot for purposes of trade.

Concerning the arrival of the Portuguese off Colombo Davy says: [6] "The natives, who first saw them, went to Cotta and informed the king that a new people was arrived, white and beautifully made, who wore iron coats and iron caps, and drank blood and ate stones; who gave a gold coin for a fish or even a lime; and who had a kind of instrument that could produce thunder and lightning; and balls which, put into these instruments, would fly many miles, break ramparts, and destroy forts."

"The appearance," says Tennent,[7] "of the Portuguese in Ceylon at this critical period, saved not only to check the career of the Moors, but to extinguish the independence of the native princes; and looking to the facility with which the former had previously superseded the Malabars, and were fast acquiring an ascendancy over the Cinghalese chiefs, it is not an unreasonable conjecture that, but for this timely appearance of a christian power in the island, Ceylon, instead of a

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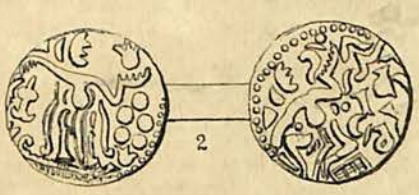
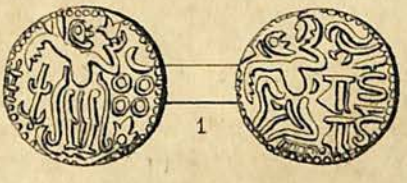
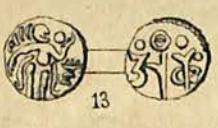
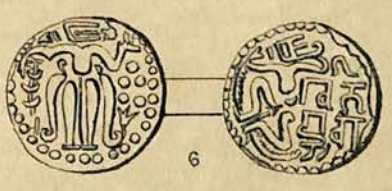
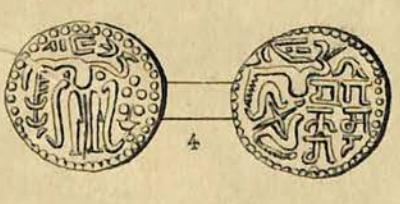
[4] Op. cit., p. 134.
[5] Sir W. Elliot, op. cit., p. 134.
[6] Account of the Interior of Ceylon and of its Inhabitants, with Travels in that Island, 1821.
[7] Ceylon, vol. I, p. 633, 1860.

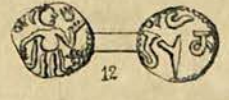


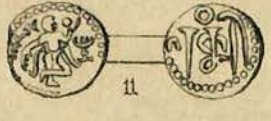


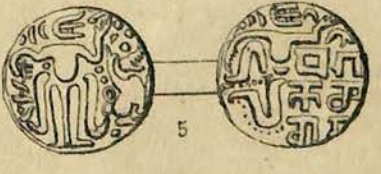












ALEX. BARREN. LITHO. MADRAS.

1888

CEYLON COINS.

possession of the British crown, might, at the present day, be a Mahometan kingdom, under the rule of some Arabian adventurer." The occupation by the Portuguese was, however, the cause of constant dissension with the natives, and eventually an alliance was formed between the native princes and the Dutch to expel the Portuguese, the conditions of the treaty being made by Rajah Singha, who afterwards became sole king of the interior, on board one of the Dutch ships off Batticoloa.

In his work on Ceylon[8] Bertolocci says:—"Whatever was the currency of Ceylon during the government of the Portuguese, no vestige now remains of it; and an investigation of that subject could throw no light upon its present condition." On this point Mr. Rhys Davids says:—"No coins are known to have been struck by the Portuguese in or for Ceylon. Knox says that of three sorts of coin in use one was coined by the Portugals; the king's arms on one side and the image of a friar on the other, and by the Chingulays called tangom massa. The value of one is nine-pence English; poddi tangom, or the small tangom, is half as much; but these were probably struck in Portugal, and not for use in Ceylon."

The last stronghold of the Portuguese in Ceylon, Jaffna, was given up in 1658, and the Dutch occupation continued till 1796, in which year the island was ceded to the English. So far back as 1763 an embassy had been despatched by the Governor of Madras to propose a treaty to Kirti Sri, the king of Kandy, but no immediate result followed. Twenty years later Trincomallee was occupied by a British force under Sir Hector Munro, but the fort was surprised by a French fleet, and the British garrison transported to Madras. In 1795 an expedition, commanded by Colonel Stuart, landed at Trincomallee, which capitulated in three weeks. Later in the same year Calpentyn was occupied, and early in 1796 Negombo and Colombo were taken possession of, and a convention was signed, by which Point de Galle, Matura, and the remaining fortified places were ceded to Great Britain.

During the Dutch occupation large numbers of the coins of the Dutch East India Company, many bearing the monogram, v.o.c. found their way to the island, but these I shall deal with on a future occasion. As regards the European coins, which were struck specially for Ceylon, I cannot do better than quote in detail the observations of Mr. Rhys Davids, who says;—"The Dutch struck only a very few silver rix dollars, which are very rare, if not entirely extinct, and which I have never seen. A thick copper *Stuiver* having on the obverse the monogram, v.o.c., the o and c written over the sides of the v, and in the open part of the v the letter c, perhaps for Colombo or Ceylon, is occasionally met with. On the reverse is the legend 1 *stuiver*, the numeral 1 being above the word *stuiver* (which occupies the centre of the field coin), and having four dots on each side of it. Below is the date, the dates in my collection being 1784, 1785, 1786, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795. It is possible, however, that this c is only a mint mark, and that these coins, whose rough execution shows them to have been struck in the Dutch East Indies (the monogram, v.o.c., stands for the initial letters of Vereinigte Ostindische Compagnie, *i.e.* Limited East

[8] View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon, 1817.

India Company) were not, after all, struck in Ceylon. There are similar coins with two apparently Tamil letters below the words stuiver, and with T and G in the place of C. If these letters stand for Trinkomalei and Galle, then one would expect Cinghalese letters, but they look like the Tamil letters I. L. for Ilankei, the Tamil form of Lanká, that is, Ceylon.

"The English have issued four types of coins besides the present one. Type 1, which is thick and coarsely executed, has on the obverse an elephant, below which is the date; on the reverse the words CEYLON GOVERNMENT round a circle, within which is the value of the coin. Of this type, there are three thick silver pieces (very rare) of the value of 96, 48, and 24 stuivers (4 of which = 1 fanam), weighing 280, 140, and 70 grains, respectively. The 48 stuiver piece is equal to the rix dollar, and the three thick copper pieces of this type are, respectively, worth $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, and $\frac{1}{48}$, of its value. These copper coins weigh 50 stuivers to the pound, and are now difficult to procure.

"Of this type, specimens of the following years, without letters, are in my collection, and those of the years marked (B.M.), are added from the British museum collection:—

Silver,	96	Stuivers,	1808 (B.M.), 1809 (B.M).
,,	48	,,	1803 (B.M.), 1804 (B.M.), 1808, 1809 (B.M.).
,,	24	,,	1803, 1804 (B.M.), 1808 (B.M.)
Copper,	4	,,	1803 (B.M.), 1804, 1805 (B.M.), 1811 (B.M.). 1814, 1815.
,,	2	,,	1801, 1802, 1803, 1805 (B.M.), 1811, 1812 (B.M.), 1813 (B.M.), 1814, 1815, 1816.
,,	1	,,	1801, 1802, 1803 (B.M.), 1809, 1811 (B.M.), 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1817.

"Of Type 2 one issue was made, in copper, in 1802, of stuivers, half stuivers, and quarter stuivers; they are thin, like modern coins, and well executed, weighing 36 stuivers to 1 lb., obverse and reverse as on the last type. The British museum has specimens of this type, dated 1804, but it is not certain whether they were ever in circulation.

"Of type 3 also one issue was made, in 1815, of two-stuiver, stuiver, and half stuiver pieces in copper and one issue of rix dollars in silver in 1821. Obverse of the copper, head of George III to right, with legend GEORGIUS. III. D.G. BRITANNIARUM. REX.: of the silver, head of Geo. IV. to left, with legend GEORGIUS. IV. D.G. BRITANNIARUM. REX. F.D. Reverse of the copper, an elephant to left; above the legend, *Ceylon two stivers*, one *stiver*, or *one-half stiver*, with the date below. The silver the same, but the legend is *Ceylon one rix dollar*, and round the elephant a wreath of flowers. The coins of this type are still occasionally met with in the bazárs, but the half stuiver is very difficult to get. Both this and the last issue were struck in England.

"Lastly, fanam pieces of two kinds were struck in silver. The first, which is very rare, and was issued about 1820, has simply round a small circle with a dot in its centre FANAM on one side and TOKEN on the other of a silver coin less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and without date. The work-people, who built Baddegama church, the oldest English church in Ceylon, are said to have been paid in this coin, which is roughly executed. The other, which is half an inch in diameter, has on the obverse the bust of Victoria surrounded by the

legend VICTORIA. D.G. BRITANNIAR. REGINA. F.D. and on the reverse the figures 1⅓ and the date 1842, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath. This little coin, seldom met with in Ceylon, is beautifully executed, and was struck in England; whilst the *fanam tokens* were struck in Ceylon.

"There is, in the British Museum, one silver specimen of another type, but whether this is a proof of an unpublished coin, or a specimen of a coin in actual circulation, I have been unable to ascertain. It has on the obverse the words TWO RIX DOLLARS in a square tablet surmounted by a crown; above it, Ceylon; below it on a scroll, DIEU ET MON DROIT, and below that again the word CURRENCY; on the reverse an elephant to the left, and below it the date 1812."

As regards the little coin mentioned above, with the figures 1⅓ and the date 1842, Captain Tufnell says:[9] "The description so exactly corresponds with that of the 1⅓*d.* of the 'Maunday' money, that I cannot but think that the specimens alluded to belong to that series, or to an issue of this silver piece, still to a certain extent in circulation in Malta as a fraction of 3*d*, which sum appears to be the most usual charge for all small commodities and services in Valetta."

Of the European coins struck in Ceylon, only a few typical specimens are here catalogued, more extensive notice being reserved for the future.

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[9] Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1888, p. 187.

CATALOGUE

OF

CEYLON COINS.

No.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PARÁKRAMA BÁHU.	
		1153–1186 A.D.	
		LANKEṢWARA GOLD COIN.	
1	Au.	Standing figure r; dhoti in folds on each side of, and between the legs; conical hat on head; in the r. hand a weapon, and to l. of this a sceptre (?); in l. hand a lotus flower. The figure stands on a snake with a small hole in the centre. To l. below l. arm are five dots, and a lotus flower.	The same figure as on the obverse seated, and holding lotus flower in l hand; a grating below l leg. on the l. side of the figure inscription. *Śrí. Lankeśwara.* [Pl. I, 2, 3.]
2	Au.	,,	,,
		LANKEṢWARA COPPER COIN.	
3	Ae.	,,	,,
		COPPER MASSA.	
4	Ae.	Standing figure holding weapon in r. hand; below to r. lotus flower and five dots.	Seated figure and inscription. *Śrí. Parákrama Báhu.* [Pl. I, 4.]
5	Ae.	,,	,,

No.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COPPER LION COIN.	
6	Ae.	Standing figure holding weapon in r. hand, and lotus flower in l. A lion sitting r. with mouth open, and exposing the teeth in the upper jaw.	Seated figure and inscription. *Śrí. Parákrama Báhu.* [Pl. I, 5.]
7	Ae.	,,	,,
		VIJAYA BÁHU.	
		1186–1187 A.D.	
8	Ae.	Standing figure holding weapon in r. hand below to r lotus flower and dots.	Seated figure and inscription. *Śrí. Vijaya Báhu.* [Pl. I, 6.]
9	Ae.	,,	,,
		LÍLÁVATÍ.	
		1197–1200 A.D.	
10	Ae.	,,	Seated figure and inscription. *Śrí. Rája Lílávati.* [Pl. I, 7.]
		SÁHASA MALLA.	
		1200–1202 A.D.	
11	Ae.	Standing figure holding weapon in r. below to, r; and a lotus flower and dots.	Seated figure, and inscription. *Śrí. Mat. Sáhasa. Malla.* [Pl. I, 8.]
12	Ae.	,,	,,
		DHARMÁSOKA.	
		1208–1209 A.D.	
13	Ae.	Standing figure holding weapon in r. hand; below to r lotus flower and dots.	Seated figure and inscription. *Śrí. Dharmmáśoka Deva.* [Pl. I, 9.]

No.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BHUVANAIKA BÁHU.	
		1296 A.D.	
14	Ae.	Standing figure holding weapon in r. hand; below to r. lotus flower and dots.	Seated figure and inscription. *Śrí Bhuvanaika Báhu.* [Pl. I, 10.]
		Gold Lakshmí Coin.	
15	Au.	Standing figure, with ornament above r. arm, and trident below l. arm.	Inscription *Lakshmí* with symbol of lotus (?) above. [Pl. I, 11.]
		Gold Tamrakí Coin.	
15·1	Au.	,,	Inscription *Tamraki* with symbol of lotus (?) above.
		Gold Iraka Coin.	
16	Au.	Standing figure with weapon in r. hand, and lotus flower in l; trident below l. arm.	Inscription *Iraka* (?) with symbol of lotus flower (?) and a stroke and dot above. [Pl. I, 12.]
17	Au.	,,	,,
18	Au.	,,	The same inscription, with a circle and two dots above. [Pl. I, 13.]
		Silver: Hook Money.[1]	
19	Ar.	A bar of silver bent into a hook, with a mark stamped upon it.	
		Silver: Lanka Money.	
20	Ar.	A bar of silver bent so as to be slipped into the belt, with an Arabic inscription on both sides.	

[1] For note on this money *see* Rhys Davids' Numismat. Orient., 1877, pp. 33–35.

No.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		EUROPEAN COINAGE.	
		DUTCH 1790.	
21	Ae.	Monogram, V.O.C. with the letter T. in open part of the V.	I ST. 1790.
		DUTCH 1795.	
22	Ae.	Monogram V.O.C., with the letter C. in open part of the V.	1 STUIVER, 1795.
		BRITISH.	
23	Ae.	Inscription CEYLON GOVERNMENT round a circle, within which is the number 12.	Elephant l. with date 1801 below.
24	Ae.	Inscription CEYLON GOVERNMENT round a circle, within which is the number 48.	Elephant l. with date 1802 below.
25	Ae.	,,	,,
26	Ae.	,, but 96.	,,
27	Ae.	,, but 192.	,,
28	Ar.	Inscription CEYLON GOVERNMENT round a circle, within which is the value of the coin 24 ST.	Elephant l. with date 1805 below.
29	Ar.	,, but 48 ST.	,, but date 1808.
30	Ar.	Same as No. 28.	,, but date 1809.
31	Ae.	Inscription CEYLON GOVERNMENT round a circle, within which is the number 24.	Elephant l. with date 1815 below.
32	Ae.	,,	,,
33	Ae.	Bust of king George III. r. inscription GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX.	Elephant l. with inscription CEYLON TWO STIVERS above, and date 1815 below.
34	Ae.	,,	,,
35	Ae.	,,	,, but ONE STIVER.
36	Ae.	,,	,, but HALF STIVER.

No.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		EUROPEAN COINAGE—*continued.*	
		SILVER FANAM TOKEN.	
37	Ar.	FANAM round a circle with a dot in centre.	TOKEN round a circle with a dot in centre.
38	Ar.	,,	,,
		SILVER RIX DOLLAR.	
39	Ar.	Bust of king George IV. l. inscription GEORGIUS IV D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX.	Elephant l. with inscription CEYLON ONE RIX DOLLAR above, floral wreath and date 1821 below.
40	Ae.	Bust of queen Victoria l. inscription VICTORIA QUEEN in ornamental border.	Inscription CEYLON FIVE CENTS 1870 round a circle, within which is a palm tree, and the value of the coin—5 cents—in Tamil and Cinghalese.
41	Ae.	,,	,,
42	Ae.	,,	Inscription CEYLON ONE CENT 1870 round a circle, within which is a palm tree, and the value of the coin—1 cent—in Tamil and Cinghalese.
43	Ae.	,,	,,
44	Ae.	,,	Inscription CEYLON HALF CENT 1870 round a circle, within which is a palm tree, and the value of the coin—½ cent—in Tamil and Cinghalese.
45	Ae.	,,	Inscription CEYLON QUARTER CENT 1870 round a circle, within which is a palm tree, and the value of the coin—¼ cent—in Tamil and Cinghalese.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS.

COINS

CATALOGUE No. 3.

SULTÁNS OF DEHLÍ.

BY

EDGAR THURSTON,

SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

[PRICE, 3 *annas*.] 1889.

PREFACE.

In the present Catalogue of Coins of the Sultáns of Dehli, which are contained in the collection of the Madras Museum, the references allude to (I) Thomas' Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli; (II) the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehli, 1884; (III) the articles, with two exceptions by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, published in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and in the Indian Antiquary.

I shall be glad to receive specimens of coins which are wanting in the collection, either as donations, by purchase, or exchange.

EDGAR THURSTON,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS,
August 1889.

COINS OF THE SULTÁNS OF DEHLÍ.

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
		MUHAMMAD IBN SÁM.	
		A.H. 589–602.	
1	No. 3.	No. 1.	
2–4	,, 6.	,, 10-11.	
5-6	,, 8.		
7-8	,, 9.		
9-10	,, 10.	,, 12–16.	
11	,, 11.	,, 17-19.	
12	,, 13.		
13-14			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 6, p. 81.
15-16			,, ,, ,, 7, p. 82.
17			Ar. antiq. No. 28, p. 433.
		ISSUES OF TÁJ-AD-DÍN YILDIZ.	
18	No. 20 (?)	No. 7 (?)	
19-20	,, 24.	,, 24–26.	
21	P. 27. Foot-note. Binomial coin.		
22			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 209.
23			,, ,, ,, 16, p. ,,
24			,, ,, ,, 17, p. 210.
25			,, ,, ,, 18, p. ,,
		KANAUJ ISSUES.	
26-27	No. 16.		
28			Ar. antiq. No. 2, p. 435.
29			,, ,, ,, 3, p. ,,
30	,, 19.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
	SHAMS-AD-DÍN ALTAMSH.		
	A.H. 607–633.		
31			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 7, p. 209.
32	No. XXIX VAR.		
33-34	,, 42.	No. 40-41.	
35-36	,, 48.	,, 48–50.	
37	,, 50.		
38	,, 52.		
39	Do. but half size.		
40-41	No. 53.	,, 54.	
42	,, 55.	,, 58.	
43-44	,, 57.		
45	,, 58.		
46			
47-48		,, 55.	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 8, p. 209.
	RUKN-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH I.		
	A.H. 633-634.		
49	No. 89.	No. 61.	
	RIZÍYAH.		
	A.H. 634–637.		
50	No. 91.	No. 63-64.	
51-52			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 8, p. 82.
53			,, 1881, No. 4, p. 208.
	MU'IZZ-AD-DÍN BAHRAM SHÁH.		
	A. H. 637–639.		
54	No. 92.	No. 67.	
55	,, 94.	,, 70–72.	
56	,, 95.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
		'ALÁ-AD-DÍN MASÚD SHÁH.	
		A.H. 639–644.	
57-58	No. 97.	No. 73.	
59-60	,, 99.	,, 78–80.	
61	,, 100.		
62	,, 101.		
		NAṢÍR-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH I.	
		A.H. 644–664.	
63–67	No. 106.	No. 86–95.	
68			J.A.S.B. 1886, No. 11, p. 188.
69			,, ,, ,, 15, p. 189.
70-71	,, 107.	,, 96–98.	
72-73	,, 108.		
		GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN BALBAN.	
		A. H. 664–686.	
74	No. 111.	compare No. 100.	
75–77	,, 112.	,, 103-104.	
78-79	,, 113.	,, 115–118.	
80-81	,, 114.	,, 119-120.	
82	,, 115.	,, 121-122.	
		MU'IZZ-AD-DÍN KAI-KUBAD.	
		A.H. 686–689.	
83		No. 123.	
84	No. 116.	,, 126-127.	
85-86	,, 117.	,, 129-130.	
87-88	,, 118.	,, 131–133.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
		JALÁL-AD-DÍN FÍROZ II.	
		A.H. 689–695.	
89-90	No. 121.	No. 139–145.	
91–93	,, 122.	,, 146–148.	
94-95	,, 123.	,, 149–151.	
96-97	,, 124.	,, 152-152*a*.	
		RUKN-AD-DÍN IBRÁHÍM SHAH I.	
		A.H. 695.	
98-99	No. 127.	No. 154-155.	
		'ALÁ-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD SHÁH I.	
		A.H. 695–715.	
100		No. 157.	
101–104	No. 130.	,, 158.	
105–112	,, 132.	compare No. 164–181.	
113	,, 134.		
114	,, 135.	,, 196–201.	
115-116	,, 136.	,, 182–191.	
117-118	,, 137.	,, 202–203.	
		KUṬB-AD-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH I.	
		A.H. 716–720.	
119	No. 142.	No. 206-207.	
120	,, 145.		
121			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 7, p. 210.
122-123	,, 147.	,, 214.	
124-125	,, 148.	,, 216.	
126	,, 149.	,, 217-218.	
127	,, 150.	,, 221-222.	
128	,, 151.	,, 225–227.	
129	,, 152.	,, 230–232.	
130-131	,, 154.	,, 233-234.	
132-133			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 14, p. 211.
134			,, 1875, No. 3, p. 126. (Delmerick).

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
	NASÍR-AD-DÍN KHUSRÚ SHÁH.		
	A.H. 720.		
135		No. 235.	J.A.S.B. 1886, No. 18, p. 189.
136	No. 156.	,, 236.	
	GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN TAGHLAK SHÁH I.		
	A.H. 720–725.		
137-138		No. 238.	
139	No. 158.	,, 241.	
140	,, 159.		
141–143	,, 161.	,, 245–247.	
144-145	,, 163.		
146	,, 164.	,, 249–254.	
147	,, 165.	,, 258-259.	
148-149			P.A.S.B. 1879, No. 9, p. 179.
	MUHAMMAD II-IBN TAGHLAK.		
	A.H. 725–752.		
150	No. 171.	No. 260–262.	
151	compare ,, 172.		
152	,, ,,		
153	,, 174.		
154	,, 173.	,, 264.	
155	,, 175-175*a*.		
156	,, 176.		
157	,, 177.		
158	compare ,, 179.	compare ,, 265.	
159		,, 273.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
	MUHAMMAD II-IBN TAGHLAK—*continued.*		
	A.H. 725-752.		
160-161	No. 184.	No. 274.	
162	compare No. 188.		
163	,, 189.	,, 280.	
164-165	,, 190.	,, 278-279.	
166-167	,, 193.	,, 288.	
168-169	,, 194.	,, 295-296.	
	FORCED CURRENCY.		
170-17	No. 195.	No. 300-303.	
172-173		,, 305-*a*.	
174			J.A.S.B. 1883, No. 34, p. 62.
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